THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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The French mail of 9th November, arrived in London on the 20th inst.

BIRTH.

At 31, Broadway, on the 15th instant, the wife of H. W. B. van CORBACH, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At the Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 15th instant, by Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., WILLIAM, eldest son of W. Creek, Combmartin, Ilfracombe, to FLORY ROY, third daughter of Paul Havill, Tiverton, Devon.—No Cards.

DEATH.

At Southport, Queensland, on the 11th inst., ASTLE GREATHEAD, late General-Manager of the *North-China Herald*.—(By Telegram.)

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Satsuma Maru*, for Nagasaki—Messrs. Wm. Robertson and Chiba Thosuma. For Kobe—Mr. Th. Ninomiya. For Yokohama—Capt. Fredk. Harvey, R.N., Messrs. Andrew Murray and E. O. Francis. For San Francisco—Rev. V. C. Hart. For Paris—Mr. Bernardo P. de Findells.

Per str. *Bayern*, for Genoa—Messrs. Timm, Ph. Lieder, Hung Tung Sung, Kway Wing, Hsuh Tsze How, Hsuh Tsze How, Li Chi Tung, Chen Hsu Tang, Kung Chang Chiang, Lee Huy Yuai, Yi Shan, Thine Tsai and six servants. For Hongkong—Messrs. Rudolf Roehling, and Basse.

Per str. *Amoy*, for Hongkong—Mr. G. D Boening.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Sutlej*, from London—Messrs. Ririe, Redfern, Wellwood, Saunders, Bland, Tate, Anson, C. Waters and Lutley. From Brindisi—Rev. and Mrs. Gulick, and Rev. Mr. Faini. From Hongkong—Miss S. Hylands, Messrs. D. Jackson and Kubota Kunekichi.

Per str. *Djemnah*, for Shanghai, from Marseilles—Madame de Luca, and family, Major General and Mrs. O'Shaughanessy, Messrs. O. G. Reads, C. W. Mason, O. Wortmann, Wang, H. Johannsen, Chow, Y. Yu, Vermorel, Audre, Chaegneau, Cabriel, Galibert, Maltron, Grandjean, Tintet. From Singapore—Mr. Ridger. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Jordan and child, Madame, A. Pinotti, Messrs. E. Turrall, F. J. Marhall and Fishmich. For Kobe—Messrs. Ostrunayer, and Dick. For Yokohama—Mam Lamarle, Messrs. Favre and Kown and 10 Midshipmen. Mdlle Loubry, Tourda, Foin, Makino, Fabien, Benie, Danenberg, Rennie, Tufnell and Rurett.

Per str. *Tokio Maru*, from Japan—Mr. and Mrs. Takahira, Rev. J. A. Silsby, Capt. Ray, Messrs Itoya, Winstanley, H. Heye, J. Richards, Alex. Price, C. Olssen, D. Benson, O. Tiberii and Tamaguchi.

Per str. *Harting*, from Taku and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Fock, Misses (3) Parkhill, Misses (2) Williamson, Miss Winn, Miss Carwell, Misses (2) Milley, Mr G. B. Studd and Masters T. Crauston and A. Cardwell.

Per str. *Nanzing*, from Foochow—Messrs. Phipps, Mansfield and Walashkin.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Ross and child, and Mr. F. M. Gratton.

Per str. *Fooksang*, from Hongkong—Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. Morden and child.

Per str. *Haeshin*, from Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. Russell, child and maid, Messrs. Rynell, Weeks and Takstam.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, from Hankow—Messrs. Wakefield, Mengeiot, and Ruhstrat.

Per str. *Kwangtee*, from Hongkong—Masters (2) White, Master Shoer, Messrs. Chun Faiting and Ching King Ting.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Melbourne*, for Hongkong—H.E Senhor Thomas de Souza Rozario and servant, Messrs. Ozorio, Winstanley, H. P. Wadman and Angelo di Fabbio. For Colombo—Mr. Studd. For Marseilles—Mr. E A. Probst.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month.	Barometer 10 A.M.	Barometer Attached Therm.	Thermometer in shade. Max.	Thermometer in shade. Min.	Hygrometer at 9 A.M. Dry bulb.	Hygrometer at 9 A.M. Wet bulb.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Direction	Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
Dec.	"				"	"			..
15	30.35	35.0	42.0	32.0	35.0	32.0	0	Z.	..
16	30.34	39.0	49.0	32.0	39.0	36.0	0	Z.	..
17	30.38	41.0	47.0	36.0	41.0	38.0	0	Z.	..
18	30.40	41.0	50.0	38.0	41.0	39.0	1	S.W.	.
19	30.40	45.0	46.0	39.0	45.0	41.0	1	N.N.W.	..
20	30.20	47.0	47.0	40.0	47.0	45.0	1	N.W.	..
21	30.14	45.0	53.0	39.0	45.0	43.0	2	„	..
22	30.30	47.0	55.0	42.0	47.0	45.0	1	„	..

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1887.

TAKE a Chinaman of average intelligence, if possible a young Chinaman, send him to England or America and educate him, as we understand education; then by the time he has learnt to read and write English glibly he will be as far unsinicised as to be absolutely incapable of appreciating the real condition of things in China. Goldsmith's Citizen of the World did not give a more distorted picture of Chinese habits of life and thought than does your Chinese baboo who has not seen his country for a decade. Indeed, Lien Chi Altangi's letters to Fum Hoam 'First President of the Ceremonial Academy at Peking' seem to be taken as a model for the extravagant eulogiums of Chinese civilization in which an advanced baboo will indulge. And not only the baboo proper,—a waif of the Educational Mission, or a pet pupil of some American propagandist,—but men of position, real or asumed, such as the Marquis Tsêng Colonel Tcheng Ki-tong, and General Wang seem bitten with the same craze. As regards the Marquis, if he was really the author of the Sleep and the Awakening it must be conceded that he had a political object to serve by representing his country as embarked on a voyage of progress, as now strong and sensible of her strength. Tcheng Ki-tong's effusions on the other hand, resemble much more closely Lien Chi Altangi's, for the reason that they were written under very similar influences. Goldsmith's authorities were largely the Lettre's Edifiantes published in Paris, and Colonel Tcheng's ideas could not fail to be affected by the body of French savants who study China and Chinese academically in the French capital and feel it superfluous to take a nearer view. It seems quite impossible indeed for a Frenchman to give a dispassionate account of anything, he is always conscious of his audience, who he knows will not read him unless he can amuse them. Hence the extravagancies of the Abbé Huc, and the epigrams, doubtlessly carefully edited, of Colonel Tcheng. General Wang again, who has spent the last half year in 'cramming' the Australians with highly fanciful pictures of Chinese sanitary science and respect for the rights of man, might plead with a certain amount of reason that his ex-

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aggerations were a necessary part of his duty and all, so to speak, in his day's work. But the baboo who over the signature of Wong Chin Foo has recently drawn in the New York *World* a very pharasaical comparison between the civilizations of China and of the American Republic has really excuse for his misstatements. What he, professing to be a Chinaman and a heathen, says about China is so very wide of the of the mark, that a resident here can hardly avoid suspecting him either of wilful perversion of the truth or of gross ignorance of his own country. There is, of course, a third hypothesis: that Wong Chin Foo belongs to the same imaginary order of beings as Fum Hoam and is only the invention of some would-be American Goldsmith anxious to raise the tone of American society, or at any rate a jest at its expense. But this last theory is too disappointing to be believed, so even if it is true we will gladly dismiss it, and cling to the alternatives of perversion or ignorance.

And indeed, what else but ignorance or perversion could justify such a statement as this "no youth of either sex 'in China' is given the privilege of marriage unless morally qualified to be good wives and industrious husbands? Or this: our parents select us a partner for life, if we don't agree to that particular quality we must offer a sufficient reason and a new selection is made"? As a matter of fact in all respectable Chinese families, in what, if it were not somewhat of a contradiction in terms, we might call Chinese society, every child is provided with a husband or wife quite irrespective either of her or his moral qualifications or personal predelictions. That a Chinese child must take the partner of his parents' choice without any enquiry into what our very compradoric baboo calls the "particular quality" is too well known here to need proof or illustration; but as an excellent example of the precise contrary of the baboo's other statement we would refer him to the pathetic story of "the invisible bridegroom" told in Miss Field's *Pagoda Shadows*. Here both bride and bridegroom belong to wealthy families, but while the bride was "skilled in needlework, and could read and write" the groom was "utterly helpless, so that he could not move his limbs and had never learned to talk,"—hardly, ond would think, qualified, morally or otherwise, to be "an industrious husband." Wong Chin Foo is scarcely less remarkable or disingenuous when contrasting the administration of the laws in China and in America. "No man, woman or child," he observes, "can obtain redress in the courts of justice without money, and lots of it too." Of course he says this of China? Not at all, he is speaking of the United States; in China, he by implication declares, such clogs on the wheels of justice are quite unknown. Then could such rhodomontade as this be honestly penned by anyone who had the slightest acquaintance with his subject? "A poor husband, pawning his only coat for $2 on a bleak cold winter day to obtain capital to sell peanuts... was arrested and thrown into a miserable dungeon because he did not pay to this free country the outrageous tax of $5 for a peddler's license. Had the above instance been seen by the Emperor of China that honest and industrious son of toil would not have been sent to a dungeon because he could not pay a five-dollar license, but he would have been sent home with a full pocket of heathen gold to care for his sick family and an extra bank account to go into heavier business than peanuts and, besides, with a benediction from his Imperial Majesty. This is heathenism—in China." Now if there is one moral quality which the Chinese lack more than another it is pity. A Chinaman will it is true, care for an indigent clansman, but he will look calmly, almost amusedly, on while another not a clansman dies slowly of starvation in the streets. Had Wong Chin Foo seen the Beggar's Bridge at Peking, only just outside the Front Gate of his merciful Emperor's palace—or had he suspected that any reader of his balderdash might have seen it,—he surely would have been more circumspect. On that bridge is to be witnessed any bleak cold winter day an amount of loathsome wretchedness that in a similar area is to be found nowhere else perhaps in the world—unless it be in other cities of China.

One or two more specimens of Wong Chin Foo's distortions, and we must dismiss him to his limbo. There is no taxation in many of the provinces except on salt and land actually cultivated. Yet the imperial treasury of China is one of the richest in Asia. There is not a dollar of national debt except that owed to the Europeans some years ago when the opium was forced upon the heathens for the heathen's good. Even that outrageous amount has been largely paid off by the economical heathen politicians." On this string of,—let us call them, inaccuracies, we would observe, first, that there is no province in which the curse of *lekin* has not half paralysed trade and yet not a tenth of the amount extorted finds its way into the coffers of the state; secondly that China so far from being financially prosperous was at the time of the Franco-Chinese settlement sadly in want of money, and is now eager to raise money in whatever way she can; and finally that even if we are to understand by the 'forcing of the opium on the heathen' the operations of 1858—60, and not the war of 1840, the outrageous amount' then claimed as an indemnity has not merely been 'largely paid off,' but the very last instalment of it was handed over more than twenty years ago!

Summary of News.

The French mail of 4th November arrived here on the 17th inst., by the s.s. *Fook-sang*.

The English mail of 11th November arrived here on the 20th inst., by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Sutlej*.

A mail leaves this afternoon for Europe, by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Melbourne*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY EASTERN EXTENSION A. AND C. TEL. CO.]
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ILLNESS OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

London, 15th December.

The growth of the Crown Prince of Germany's disorder is increasing rapidly.

THE SUGAR CONFERENCE.

The Sugar Conference advocates tariff reprisals; England refuses to join in this.

A FRENCH MINISTRY FORMED.

London, 16th December.

M. Tirard has succeeded, after great difficulty, in forming a Cabinet. M. Flourens has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Logerot is to be Minister of War.

POLICY OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

The President has sent a message to the Chamber, which proclaims a policy of concord, a scheme of reforms, and improvements in finance.

CHARGES AGAINST M. WILSON UNTENABLE.

The judges have decided that the charges against M. Wilson are untenable.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

The result of the Conference on the Sugar Question is that an arrangement has been found possible, and it has been referred to the Cabinets.

BETTER NEWS OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

London, 17th December.

Dr. Mackenzie finds that the new growth in the Crown Prince's throat is not of a malignant character and no operation is intended.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUDAN.

The Garrison at Suakim has been reinforced owing to Osman Digna having increased his forces.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

London, 19th December.

Owing to Russia massing fresh troops on the Austro-Hungarian frontier, and the manifest hostility of the Russian Press, the Austro-Hungarian government have devoted twenty millions of florins to active military preparations.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY IN CONFERENCE?

The Emperor of Germany has conferred with the eldest son of the Crown Prince, Counts Von Moelke, Waldersea and Schellendorff.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

London, 20th December.

Parliament is summoned, for the despatch of business, for the 9th February.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE PROSPECT OF WAR.

Lord Salisbury says that the political news does not point to the immediate outbreak of hostilities though he believed that it will come without warning, and said that it was necessary to prepare for it.

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He also condemned Sugar protection.

[Apparently the Premier has been delivering a speech in public.—ED.]

THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONFERENCE.

London, 6th December.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has convoked the Pan-Anglican conference for the 3rd July next.

THE BRITISH MISSION TO ABYSSINIA.

The British Mission has reached King John of Abyssinia.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Vienna, 7th Dec.

The heavy massing of Russian cavalry on the Austrian fronties has called forth a semi-official warning from Vienna that, if continued, responsive measures will be taken by Austria.—*Straits Times.*

THE FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Paris, 2nd Dec.

On the meeting of the National Assembly Monsieur Rouvier produced a profound sensation by announcing that Monsieur Grévy had decided not to send his message to the Chambers resigning the Presidency.

It was resolved that the Assembly should sit until the message was received.

Ultimately Monsieur Grévy intimated that, being desirous of avoiding a rupture with Parliament, the message would be sent.

It is understood that Monsieur Grévy was led to believe that the Chambers, dreading the election of Monsieur Ferry, preferred that he should retain office.

A sharp skirmish took place yesterday in the Place de la Corcorde. The mob, led by Anarchists, stoned the Mounted Guards, who charged with drawn sabres, trampling several persons.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF IRISH NATIONALISTS.

London, 4th Dec.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Mr. T Harrington, M.P., and others have been arrested for publishing reports of the doings of the National League.—*Singapore Papers.*

The members of the Mission of Enquiry from Peking to various European Capitals, have arrived in Shanghai, and will shortly proceed on their Mission, which is, we understand, mainly to collect information on military and naval matters, and on the latest improvements in modern modes of warfare offensive and defensive in Europe. We also believe that this is the first regular step of the Chinese Government to collect information in this manner from Western nations. What fruit will be borne by the mission, however, remains to be seen. The members have been very carefully selected and are said to be unusually accomplished and astute men, four of them being members of the Hanlin College. Two young Manchu gentlemen, both members of the College of Peking, accompany the mission in the capacity of interpreters, one for English and the other for French, and physically as well as intellectually, these young Manchus are very favourable specimens of the ruling race in China. The mission will first proceed to London, and afterwards to France and other European countries, as well as Algeria. Their expenses will all be borne by the Imperial government on whose instructions they are acting. On Thursday they paid a visit to Mr. P. J. Hughes, H.B.M.'s Consul-General, with whom they had a long interview. They will not, probably, leave Shanghai for another week.

The Hoppo of Canton arrived at Shanghai on Thursday night, by the *Fushun.*

A firm here has sent us another letter from the Egyptian house which has been sending orders for produce to merchants in China, which covered a draft on London for between two and three hundred pounds sterling. In this case the proceeds of the draft were to be applied to the purchase of black pepper in double bags of one hundred-weight each. The pepper was to be of good quality and to be shipped by first steamer to Alexandria. The house here replied, returning the draft on London, intimating that it required the usual bank credit to accompany all orders for produce, and asking for references to some well known banks or merchants in London. This was in June last, and no reply has yet been received. The Egyptian firm appear to have establishments at Cairo and Port Said as well as at Alexandria, and we hope the publicity which has been given to their "operations" will prevent any one being taken in.

We learn that the rumour of the death of the Seventh Prince, which we mentioned the other day as being current in Tientsin, arose from his having had a fainting fit. H.M. the Empress gave orders, when this occurred, to have the way between the Palace and Prince Chun's residence put in order as she and the Emperor intended visiting the Prince on the 9th instant.

The following additional sums have been received by the Rev. Mr. Muirhead for the Yellow River Fund :—

Edward Wheen, Esq.	Tls. 25.00
Foochow, per C. Hannen, Esq., 3rd sub.	$51.00
German Tennis Players	Tls. 48.00
"Presbuteros"	$20.00
A Friend	10.00
Native Christians	6.40.00
Mixed Court, per J. P. McEwen, Esq.	$112.00

We are very much obliged to Mr. Morrison for his long letter on the Yellow River, which appears in another column, for every contribution to the question is of value just now, and a contribution from a capable engineer who has himself made a flying survey of a part of the river, is of special value. He appears however to have misapprehended the intention of our recent article, to which he refers. In quoting Mr. Kingsmill's statement that the lower portion of the River has no valley and does not flow through any alluvial bed, we did not ventures to question that statement ourselves, but we contrasted the latter part of it with the information given by Richtofen's map, and with the fact that the great plain which is now flooded has the reputation of being one of the most fertile in China. Nor did we venture to deny that the deposit brought down by the river contained sand ; we made no assertion, but merely gave what seemed to us, and still seem, good reasons for thinking that the fertile loess formed the greater portion of the deposit of the lower part. That our engineers at home are incapable of coping with the Theiss and the Thames we did not assert or imply ; all we said was that as long as those rivers were subject, as they are, to periodical and destructive floods, Europeans have no right to mock at the efforts of the Chinese. So long as the fact remains, the reasons for the fact's occurring, the refusal of those interested or what not, do not affect the argument. In a similar way, we frequently read in the *Peking Gazette*, that the refusal of the farmers who have squatted in the old bed of the Yellow River to turn out, prevents that bed's being utilised. We are at one with Mr. Morrison in being convinced that the most desirable thing would be to have a scientific survey made of the various courses of the river, but we expressed our fear that the river would not wait the years required for that survey; this is a very different thing from "complaining of a professional man wasting time in acquainting himself with the river," the crime of which Mr. Morrison accuses us. We were careful not to make the definite statement that the bed is now being excavated, but that the Chinese "are now believed to be" taking this course, and this, with the embanking of the sides, is undoubtedly the best temporary measure. Whether, when the first impressions of the present calamity have become dull, the Government will go to the expense of a proper survey, to determine which is the best future course for the river, is doubtful ; but that properly qualified persons for that task can be found in Europe, America or elsewhere, we do not doubt for a moment.

A regular meeting of the Tuscan Lodge was held on Tuesday evening when Brother Jas. Baird was installed Wor. Master for the ensuing year. The ceremony was performed by Rt. Wor. Bro. J. I. Miller, D.G.M. of Northern China, assisted by the officers of the D.G. Lodge and in the presence of many distinguished brethren. The following are the newly invested office bearers :—

Wor. Bro. T. F. Hough	J.P.M.
Bro. S. Moutrie	S.W.
,, James H. Osborne	J.W.
,, D. O'Rourke	Treasurer.
,, D. E. Sassoon	Secretary.
,, R. E. Toeg	D.C.
,, J. W. Gande	S.D.
,, D. A. Gubbay	J.D.
,, E. P. Wickham	I.G.
,, W. W. Clifford	Steward.
,, W. Cope	do.
,, C. Merritt	Tyler.

On Thursday the thermometer at Sicawei registered 20°.6 which is nearly 12° below freezing. There was plenty of ice on the ponds, and in some shady places it did not dissolve during the day.

The *Tainro* reports a slight fall of snow at Hankow on the 12th.

We have received the fourth number, which completes the first volume, of the *China Medical Missionary Journal*, and are glad to see it stated that this excellent magazine has paid its way, and even has a margin to commence the second volume. The greater part of the number is, very properly, devoted to medical subjects, but Dr. Boone's sketch of the International Medical Congress at Washington, which he attended as delegate from China, is of general interest. Dr. Taylor's article on the Use of Trained Medical Students to the Church, and the danger of sending out half-trained Chinese to sell medicine to their fellow-countrymen, is a thoughtful contribution to the subject. Dr. Kerr writes very sympathetically on the opening of the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese, and the Hospital Reports are both worth reading. Among the items and notes are two amusing stories. One is of a blind fortune-teller who came to the Dispensary at Tientsin for some trifling ailment, and was assured that his blindness was curable. He refused, however, to be operated on, on the ground that his business would be ruined if he could see, as people have more faith in a blind fortune-teller, and admit him into the women's quarters of Yamêns and large houses. The other is the case of a beggar who was successfully operated for cataract, but who came back soon afterwards and insisted on the doctor's providing him with a situation, as now that he had recovered his sight, the people paid no attention to his begging.

The Marquis Tsêng is reported to have remarked, when in England, that China had once practised all the mechanical arts in which Europeans are now so far ahead of the Chinese, and had abandoned them, as not necessary to the happiness of the State. According to Mr. Parker one Sü Chung-chee, during the Sung dynasty, invented a boat which propelled itself by machinery, without the assistance of either wind or of the human hand. Perhaps this was the prototype of the vessel with paddle-wheels that was built by a Chinaman, and tried on the Shanghai river not very long ago, in which the tide was to be the motive power, which however did not prove a success.

According to the *Shihpao*, translated by the *Chinese Times*, Dr. Mackenzie of the London Mission in charge of the Viceroy's Hospital at Tientsin, who has won widespread reputation by his skill, and to whose services and those of his assistant, Dr. Lin,

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the people of Tientsin and its entire neighbourhood owe so much, has again obtained a public recognition of his charitable work from two important and influential officials. His Honour Yen Hsin-hou, one of the managers of the China Railway Company, and Sub-superintendent of the Salt Gabelle there, and Chên Pao-chêng have conjointly presented the Doctor and his able assistant each with an honorary tablet, with these sentiments carved thereon: "He is the Pien Lü of Western Nations." (Pien Lü was a most famous Chinese physician of ancient times), and "He has mastered the subtleties of diseases." These tablets are now hung up at the Viceroy's Hospital among those presented by the Viceroy and others.

The *Chinese Times* describes the interview between the Empress and Emperor and Prince Chun as having been very affecting. The Empress and Emperor both wept bitterly on seeing the condition of His Imperial Highness. He suffers much from pain and exhaustion, but bears his sufferings with fortitude. We grieve to say that unless a sudden change at once occurs for the better the Prince's recovery will be impossible. His disease is now in a very acute stage, and nature cannot bear it much longer.—It also says that the Prince's stomach cannot digest nor retain nourishment. No hopes are entertained of his recovery; indeed the coffin and the trappings of the journey to the last resting place are already in the house, and the mourners at the gate.

We, *Chinese Times*, are much grieved to learn that a new breach has occurred in the southern bank of the Hoang-ho of about 350 feet width, also that it may be that the country submerged must remain so. The damage is so vast, and the difficulties to be met are so great, that repair and reclamation seem almost impossible.

A case of mysterious disappearance has been exercising the police, both River and Municipal, for the past few days, but without any definite result so far. On last Saturday evening, while the *Faconius* was lying alongside the Pootung Wharf and Godown Co.'s wharf, the watchman, Mike Driscoll, was missed and he has not been heard of since. There is so far nothing extraordinary in this, for Jack very often takes French leave when he comes to Shanghai. But the strange feature of the case is that Driscoll, although he had about forty dollars due to him which he could have got from the captain that day if he wished, left it all behind him, and moreover he could have been paid off next day. The night was quite calm and the captain was reading in his cabin aft, while the boatswain was similarly occupied at his end of the ship, and both say that if the man had tumbled overboard they must have heard him. Besides, there were two or three sampans floating about the vessel, and their occupants would certainly have noticed the splash if the man had fallen overboard. It would seem that the missing seaman was addicted to drink, and during the voyage from New York he had been observed to act in a strange manner at times, as if his mind was wandering. The night he disappeared a bottle of whiskey was taken from him by one of the officers. A few moments before he disappeared he had been speaking to the boatswain, and it was upon the latter calling him and getting no response that the man was missed. Search was immediately made throughout the vessel, but to no effect. The occurrence was reported to the River Police and also at the Central Station, and enquiries were set on foot, but no light has been thrown upon the matter and it is feared that the man will never be seen alive again. He was an unusually tall man, standing over six feet.

We are glad to hear that Sir Robert Hart has accepted the Presidency of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese.

The Directors of the New Oriental Bank Corporation having declared a dividend at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum for the half year ended 30th September last.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of Birt's Wharf was held yesterday at their offices, 14, Foochow Road, for the purpose of receiving the General Manager's Report and Balance Sheet. Mr. Geo. R. Corner (Trustee) presided. The proceedings, we are informed, were of a most satisfactory nature.

The *Globe* of the 11th November says:—With regard to the order mentioned yesterday by the Imperial Bank of Germany to its leading branches that no more money is to be advanced on Russian Stocks, the reason officially assigned is that the Imperial Russian no longer discounts drafts in the German language, but, according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, it is believed that the order has really a political bearing, and emanated directly from Prince Bismarck. In confirmation of this opinion it is stated that the bank officials have been as much taken by surprise by the order as the outside public. All other foreign bonds —some forty in number—are still negotiable as before, and are in no way affected. The *Bourse Gazette* remarks that the action of the bank may possibly be intended as a counter-move to the Russian decree providing that the brances of the Russian Imperial Bank are no longer to cash drafts written in the German language. All Russian subjects residing in Berlin have received through the police authorities lists containing a series of questions referring to their date of birth, place of residence, family, and business, which, after being filled up, are to be sent to the Russian Consulate in Berlin.

The following numbers have drawn the first four prizes in the Manila Lottery for December:—29,345; 39,935; 38,274 and 12,048.

A small fire occurred in a hot water shop in Tiendong Road on Tuesday night, but it was put out by the occupants without outside aid.

Thursday, the 1st of the 11th moon, is selected as the date for the formal commencement of the Soochow Creek works. An instrument called a *hun kiang lung* is to be used for dredging the channel, and the two banks are to be excavated by coolies. The portion from the Garden Bridge to Sinza is to be completed within three months, and next spring the part from Sinza, west to Hwang Tu is to be taken in hand.

It may not be generally known that the Customs Postal tariff for newspapers to the North during the winter has this year been considerably reduced. Formerly the rate was 3 candareens for one ounce, now it is only 2 candareens for two ounces. In the newspaper category are included commercial papers and price lists.

Another set of grappling irons and drags has been placed by the Municipal Council on the premises of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

There was recently launched from Messrs. Boyd & Co.'s yard, Pootung, a very large lorcha for service on the Yangtsze.

Captain Balbernie, late of the *Kowshing*, left here yesterday by the *Fooksang* homeward bound. A number of friends went down to the Associated Wharves to see him off.

There was a small fire at the corner of Canton and Kiangse Roads at 9 a.m. yesterday morning but it was put out promptly. The foreigners fetched a hose reel and fixed the hose to a hydrant and played on the fire, while the Police employed their extincteurs.

The siren steam whistle is coming more and more into use on steamers visiting Shanghai. We notice that the *Chungking* has one of these far sounding instruments. Upwards of a dozen vessels have visited Shanghai this year having sirens in place of the ordinary whistles.

The *Newchwang* left Chefoo on the 13th at 6.40 a.m. with moderate breeze and falling snow. At 1.30 p.m. the same day, while rounding the N.E. Promontory, observed a water logged junk on which were six men. As there was too much sea on to lower a boat, the steamer ran up alongside the junk and by the aid of ropes succeeded in hauling the six men on board, the men themselves being too exhausted to help themselves, while the seas were washing right over them. On enquiry it was found that the junk was bound from Corea to the Shantung Promontory with beans, and that they had been in the water since 7 a.m. that day, and were in the last stage of exhaustion. The *Newchwang* continued her voyage and from the N.E. Promontory to within 100 miles of Shaweishan had heavy N.W. gale and high sea.

The watermark at Hankow on the 17th instant was only 5 feet 6 inches.

The *Japan Gazette* of the 5th instant makes the serious announcement, "the fact appears to be that we"—Yokohama—"are now without a fire brigade at all." It appears that at the fire which occurred in that settlement on the 30th November, the firemen were very late in arriving, most of the members being at the St. Andrew's Ball. Mr. W. B. Walter, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, on this wrote an injudicious letter to Mr. James Walter, chief superintendent of the fire brigade, which led to the resignation of most of the members of the *Victoria* and *Relief* engine companies.

Mr. Hashimoto Tatsusabaro, a resident in Fukagawa-ku, Tokio, has invented an hydraulic lime, in the composition of which peat is largely used, which has been examined by the Agriculture and Commerce Department, and declared to be much superior to any foreign cement.

Among the notes in the last number of the *China Mail* is one in which Mr. Parker tells us that the seemingly untenable theory that Genghis Khan was a Japanese, receives some slight shade of support from the fact that the chrysanthemum, which is the crest of the Mikados, was also the signet of the chief Khan of the Kalmucks. It is probable, however, that this is only a coincidence; and it is a very insecure basis on which to build the theory that Genghis Khan was not a Kalmuck; it would be as easy to prove by it that the ruling family in Japan is of Kalmuck descent. The nobles in Japan all have crests, and their titles are hereditary, while neither is the rule in China, and it would be interesting to know whence the Japanese derived these distinguishing marks.

We are glad to see the announcement in the *Daily Press* that the Hongkong Government is about to introduce a bill taxing the fire insurance offices doing business in Hongkong, for the support of the fire brigade. It is a great pity that there is no power to pass a similar bill here.

The following naval news is from the *Rising Sun* of the 14th instant. We understand that H.M.S. *Linnet* is expected in Shanghai shortly:—H.M.S. flagship *Audacious* left for Hongkong on Wednesday a.m. last. The gun-vessel *Linnet*, now in port, will remain until the arrival of the cruiser *Leander*, shortly expected.—The French flag-ship *Turenne* also left on Wednesday a.m., bound to Yokohama, and the cruiser *Primauguet* left for Kobe on Saturday.—The Russian man-of-war *Vitiaz* left on Wednesday last for Petropauloffsky in search of the gunboat *Aleut*, of which nothing has been heard for about three months. The flag-ship *Dimitry Donskoi*, and the *Nayezdnick*, *Bobre*, and *Vestnick* will probably remain here for about three months.

The *Jiji Shimpo* makes the incredible announcement that the Peking Government has applied, through the Chinese Minister at Tokio, for information relative to the Court ceremonies observed in the Palace, with the view of reforming the Court ceremonial at Peking.

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Miscellaneous Articles.

MISSIONARY TROUBLES IN SHANTUNG.

It is now more than seven months since our correspondent at Chi-nan fu began to describe the troubles of the Protestant and Catholic missions in that capital and in the country districts of Shantung, with the officials and gentry. Writing on the 1st of May he mentioned a small riot that had taken place in the south suburb of Chi-nan fu a few days before, owing to a Protestant Chinese having purchased a house which the gentry supposed he intended to sell to the foreigners. One of the missionaries reported what was going on to the Taotai, who seized the obnoxious Christian Chinese, and having had him beaten, released him and allowed the gentry, the instigators of the rioting, to go free. At the same time our correspondent reported that the gentry had objected to the erection of a wall, by the Roman Catholics, opposite to the Yamên, but were finally contented with the removal of an inch of it and thereby saving "face." All during the merry month the gentry, *literati*, and their followers had May Meetings for the persecution and not the prosecution of missions. Riot succeeded riot; the authorities being apparently helpless, or so sympathetic with the gentry and their followers as to be unwilling to do anything to support the rights of their foreign missionaries. The Governor of Chi-nan fu had, as every high official in the Empire had, the Imperial Edict that missions should be unmolested, in his possession, and was issuing proclamations enjoining on the people "harmony and toleration." At the time this state of affairs prevailed in the capital similar disturbances were going on elsewhere in the province. Yanchow and Chinchow are mentioned by our correspondent as places where there had been troubles between the missionaries and the populace, seemingly always provoked by the latter, at the instance, no doubt, of the gentry. A characteristic example of the way in which the officials vindicate the law when it suits them was mentioned. A district magistrate who had opposed foreigners in the purchase of a house and had been guilty of "squeezing" was degraded and compelled to contribute heavily to the Yellow River fund. The beating of the convert who had been assailed by the riotous gentry, and the official squeezing of the rich squeezer are quite in accordance with official methods in China. Our correspondent then gave it as his opinion that nearly all the opposition which had been raised to missionaries in China, whether Protestant or Catholic, could be traced to the gentry, the *literati* or the officials, and seldom to the common people. In this testimony we have little doubt the missionaries generally in China would agree.

Towards the end of June the American missionaries in Chi-nan fu petitioned the Governor for justice in the matter of the riots which had taken place, and investigation into the causes from which these had sprung. The reply, which was given by the Taotai, was that the deed of the lease of the house which had been purchased by the Chinese convert would be made the basis of the settlement of the case. Taotai, Prefect and District Magistrate were ordered to decide justly and in accordance with the lease. The treaty rights of the missionaries were thus set aside, but the result was a settlement of the affair on what our correspondent says were satisfactory terms. But some two months afterwards the gentry, unwearied in evildoing, stirred up mobs of country folk to attack Roman Catholic priests in two different places. In five of the ten prefectures of the province, there had been riots and persecutions of Roman Catholic missionaries during a few months, showing that that form of Christianity was at least as obnoxious to the gentry and *literati* as the Protestant. About the end of September the Roman Catholic Bishop appeared at Chi-nan fu with complaints against the officials and gentry of Yanchow fu, where anti-missionary disturbances had been going on for over a year. The Bishop compelled attention to his complaints, and almost simultaneously with his appearance in the capital an American Presbyterian missionary arrived there from Yanchow, and brought the same accusations against the populace there. The Protestant and Roman Catholic claims for redress were both held over until the return of the Governor to Chi-nan fu. Meanwhile further complications had occurred in connection with the acquisition of property in that city by American missionaries, and these are still dragging their slow length along in the native courts. The letter from our correspondent which we published yesterday reports that Catholic and Protestant claims for redress remain unsatisfied. With every sympathy for the Governor of Shantung—who is one of the best and most energetic of the high officials of China—harassed by matters connected with the Yellow River and other affairs, we must say that the numerous riots which have occurred in his province and the feebleness in dealing with the rioters which has been shown, are discreditable to him. And we can only hope that now that the Yellow River has ceased to torment him and has flowed away from his province, he will settle these missionary matters without delay. He should do so, or application ought be made in the proper quarter in Peking to make him and all under him respect the Edict of the Emperor his master, and the treaty obligations into which China has entered. Scarcely in any other country of the world would the orders of the ruler be flouted as the Emperor of China's have been in respect of Missions in Shantung. But in this empire the orders of the Emperor sometimes give place to the prejudices of the ignoramuses of the Hanlin and their followers. How these influences have stultified the law and the better class of officials in Shantung was shown by our correspondent in Chi-nan fu in October last. The Governor, he says, does not care to issue orders for fear of the Taotai, who is a Hanlin, and might make trouble for the Governor—who is not a Hanlin—in return. The Governor ordered the Taotai and the Prefect to settle matters which they refused to do. The Yanchow officials laugh at their superior in Chi-nan fu. Governor and Taotai order the District Magistrate to arrange affairs which he is not so foolish as to attempt to do and so anger the gentry and *literati*.

COLONIAL REPORT ON THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has sent to the Government of Singapore a copy of the reports made by competent experts of the articles exhibited by the Straits Settlements in the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. These reports classify the products under different headings, such as gums and resins, minerals, tea, coffee and tanning materials, and the chief object in their publication seems to be to encourage the producers to extend their operations. The result is to give a very interesting account of the productions of the Straits Settlements, and of other places whose exports find their way to Europe through Singapore and Penang. Thus, at the outset, we find that Gutta Percha and India Rubber are obtained from Borneo, the Eastern Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, and other islands under Dutch rule—the last named and Sumatra supplying between them 45,000 out of the 50,000 piculs of Gutta Percha which were exported from the Settlements in 1884. Sarawak is the chief producer of India rubber. The modes in which these exports are prepared and their qualities are commented on by the officers of the Society of Arts, who drew up the Report for the Colonial Office. Vegetable tallow, which is now only exported from this to a very small extent, was exhibited as samples in bamboo cases, as collected by the natives, who are too lazy to treat the nuts of the *Tetranthea laurifolia*, from which they gather them. The authors of the Report express regret that the Hongkong Court did not exhibit either Chinese wax or tallow, and say: "Considerable hopes had been entertained that this would prove an opportunity of negotiating a commercial quantity of this beautiful material, the annual production of which is valued at £600,000. Hardly a hundredweight finds its way to England now: perhaps because, in the golden days of spermaceti, Pela was coldly received. Its highly crystaline structure and intense hardness (80° Fahr. m.p.) present some obstacles, but of a noble kind, and doubtless surmountable. Spermaceti appears to have had its day: every year now witnesses an increasing scarcity, and elevation of price (now 2*s*. per lb). An efficient

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substitute would be highly welcome. The Chinese formerly used their supply themselves for "lobchoks," &c.; but as many tons of cheap scarlet paraffin candles are imported for the same purpose, it may be supposed that a corresponding amount of Chung-pela is to be had." There would seem, from this, to be some hope of an export of vegetable tallow springing up in China.

A description of the fruits exhibited by Singapore leads to the statement that the pine apples of the Straits have entered into commerce and are now regularly supplied by London stores. The pine apple is canned and shipped in a similar manner from the Bahamas, Fiji and Natal, but owing to the greater enterprise of the Singapore firms who are in the trade, and who have London agencies, the Singapore fruit has established itself as one of the best in the market. Stalls, with a tasting bar, were maintained at the exhibition, where were shown mangosteens, durians, mangos, papaws, guava, pumeloes, rambatan, bananas, lemons and breadfruit. Johore tea was also exhibited, and was said to possess fair flavour, but to be capable of improvement both in the infusion and in the leaf. The coffee produced in three of the protected native States in the Malay peninsula testified, especially in the case of Perak, to the adaptability of the soil and climate to the production of the berry. There was no trace of the existence of any sericultural industry in the Straits, but silk sarongs, made in Sumatra from Siam silk, were shown. The exhibits of tanning materials from India and Singapore showed how rich India is in tanning agents, and accounts for the development of tanning in India and the important increase that has taken place of late years in tanned kid, goat and sheep skins. These are now largely exported to Europe and America. A long list of the barks produced in India is given, and it is stated that with the special show case furnished by the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, and the specimens contributed by many of the forest officers in India, the collection of myrabolanes was one of the largest and most complete ever exhibited. At present from 20,000 to 25,000 tons of myrablanes and from 25,000 to 30,000 tons of gambier reach England annually, the combined value of the two being fully three quarters of a million sterling. A list of seventeen trees whose barks, and in some cases leaves, are extensively used for tanning purposes in India, is given by the Society of Arts, and it is suggested that some of them, at least, might be used in England. No doubt there are some of these produced in China, which would be available for commerce, if, only, the same means were used to bring them to the notice of native and foreign merchants, as has now been employed by the British Government to make public the resources of the Indian and Colonial dependencies. Such a report as this which has been furnished by the Colonial Office is, we should say, certain to stimulate those who are interested in the Straits Settlements to increased cultivation of many articles and to try what can be done in others.

THE DIFFUSION OF CHRISTIAN AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE IN CHINA.

In his admirable paper on "The Literati and how to meet them," published in our columns in June last, Dr. Williamson dilated on the value of really good books as a means of reaching the literati, and proving to them that the West had knowledge and scholarship equal to their own. Not such books as the missionaries now distribute, penny tracts of the calibre of *The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain*, or *The Wosherwoman's Daughter of Finchley Common*. No educated person in Europe reads tracts, and it is an insult to offer them to the educated classes in China. The recommendations made by Dr. Williamson have taken shape in the formation of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese,—late the Chinese Book and Tract Society—of which the learned doctor is honorary secretary, and of which the Constitution, Prospectus, and Treasurer's Report have just been issued. We are glad to see so strong and representative a list of officers, Sir Robert Hart being the President and Dr. Focke, the German Consul-General, Vice-President, Messrs. John Macgregor, J. K. Morrison and R. M. Campbell, Trustees, Mr. F. C. Bishop, honorary treasurer, and a large number of first-class men ordinary directors. In the very ably written Prospectus we read that the aim of the Society, with which all who wish to see China awakened in the best sense—that is not merely to the value of fast cruisers and breechloading guns, railways and a coinage—must fully sympathise, is two fold: to promote books of a high order for the more intelligent classes in China, and books illustrated by coloured pictures for the families. The first half of this aim is the important one. The first idea in distributing books in China hitherto has been that all the necessary work was being done if the Bible, or the gospels, were sent broadcast over the land. This has, of course, been an utter failure as far as the educated classes are concerned; as much a failure, as Dr. Williamson pointed out before, as it would be if a Chinaman were to distribute the analects of Confucius in words of one syllable in England. Of late years a few school and text books, and a few strictly scientific books, all of them requiring the aid of a teacher to make them intelligible, have been added. It is unnecessary to dilate on the respect for learning and for books that permeates this country and its people; and the best way to reach their hearts, it is recognised now, is to make them acquainted with what Westerns have done in geography, history, astronomy, and the various branches of science. The opposition to foreigners and their ways is the fruit of ignorance; with knowledge comes toleration; but throughout the country, even when the officials would treat us with courtesy and justice, their well-meant efforts are neutralised by the interference of the local literati. They are, naturally in a country where learning is the highest object of reverence, all powerful in China; and we cannot hope to get on without conciliating them. Next in importance is it to make friends of the students throughout the country, the future officials and literati; and more because "they are not a reading 'caste;' but spring from and are related to families high and low, in every quarter of the land, and are the oracles of their neighbourhoods. "They are, of course, prejudiced in favour of the learning which they have received from their teachers, and which was all their elders knew; but "they prize books, they are open to reason, they are prepared to consider and discuss whatever is placed before them, and are particularly quick to see the advantage of much of our knowledge and suggestions." The government has already shewn that it appreciates the value of Western knowledge. By recent decrees questions on foreign subjects have been added to the examination papers; and they are building a high school at Tientsin, in which 300 pupils will be taught the elements of the English languages and first principles of science. The desire for temporal success, as well as the desire for learning for its own sake, is turning the minds of the young towards what foreigners have to teach; and it is a great thing that this society comes forward ready, in so far as it is supported, to provide the books for which these students will soon be asking. The machinery of all kinds is ready to prepare the books and to distribute them; and the name of the editor, the Rev. Ernst Faber, is an additional guarantee if such were wanted for the quality of the Society's productions. It is proposed to issue not merely books, but as funds permit, three periodicals—one of a comparatively high character adopted to the more intelligent classes, one for women and children, and one for school boys. In all of them Christian principles will never be neglected, though they will not be made the prominent feature; for the students and literati will not read, and will pay no attention to, books in which the Christianity takes an aggressive form. The never-failing liberality of Shanghai cannot be evoked for a better purpose than the encouragement of this Society, for there need be no fear that any contributions to it will be wasted, as is so much of the money that is spent in the distribution of bibles in China. We earnestly recommend this little pamphlet to all who interest themselves in the progress of the people round us; and we have little doubt that the success for which the promoters of it hope will be realised. It is a little seed at present, but its roots may extend until they "penetrate the empire, and as effectually change the

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opinions and actions of China as the press has done during the past half century in Britain, Germany and America."

REVIEWS.

The China Review. September and October, 1887.

This is a very solid number, with a very good list of contributors. It it by no means a number to glance through and throw on one side; the articles are thoughtful themselves, and are likely to be the cause of thought in their readers. The first article is a reprint of Dr. Manson's address, at the opening of the New Hongkong Medical College, on the Science and Practice of Western Medicine in China. There is a great deal more in the address than a eulogy of western medicine, and an account of the reasons which induced the faculty in Hongkong to organise the new college; there is also, and it is to be presumed that it was inserted with a view to conciliate Chinese official countenance, a labcured commendation of the slowness with which China adopts western notions. Most foreigners in China are obliged by what they see, as well as think it judicious, to press reforms on the Chinese. Not so Dr. Manson. The Chinese are going quite fast enough for him. He says: "These cautious, conservative, clever people have to be convinced before they are converted. Time is necessary for this. Until they understand, and understand it in all its bearings, the Chinese will not adopt a new thing. They are in point of sagacity, as well as size, the elephant among nations. They will not make a new step until they are sure the ground they would tread on is firm and reliable. In my opinion they are wise in this. Changes ought to be slowly made, thoroughly digested and thoroughly assimilated before others are undertaken. This the Chinese do. They do not object to change, but they must know all about it first. Slow reform, the outcome of education and conviction, spreading principally from below upwards, is what is going to change the face of the land." Here we disagree entirely with Dr. Manson; we believe that reform and progress in China must spread from above downwards as they have done in Japan; and that he is no true friend to China who confirms "these cautious, conservative, clever people" in their dislike of any change.

Dr. Edkins' article on "Ancient Physics" is readable and comprehensive. He gives us a sketch in four sections—though by a curious misprint the fourth is labelled as another third—of the theories of nature taught in Greece, China, Persia and India, that we may see for ourselves their similarities. As he points out, there is nothing wonderful in these similarities. "Physical conceptions in religion and philosophy were spread by commerce from one country to another along the coast line of Southern Asia in the second and third millenniums before the Christian era, very much in the same way as the Mahommedans spread their religion in the Southern Asiatic peninsula and islands from A.D. 600 to the epoch of Vasco de Gama." It was the sea trade which carried the ideas as well as the products of one country to another, with much more facility and rapidity than was possible on the inland routes. It was a happy thought of Dr. Edkins to put the physics of the four countries side by side for comparison as he has done in this article.

The next article, headed "The Great Mahomedan Rebellion in Yünnan," is again a reprint, being a transcription of a paper read before the Peking Oriental Society on the 1st of March last by Mr. T. L. Bullock. Mr. Bullock does not pretend that there is anything original in it; he acknowledges that it is almost entirely derived from M. Emile Rocher's "La Province Chinoise de Yünnan," though he mentions other authorities which he has consulted. By most readers of the *China Review*, however, M. Rocher's book, even if they possess it, is more likely to be used as a work of reference, than to be read through from cover to cover, and Mr. Bullock's paper is a very concise and useful summary of the story of the Mahomedan rebellion. It is a remarkable tale, as showing how easily a serious rebellion may be excited by misgovernment in China, and how poor our information on the subject was at the time, so that we regarded what was purely a local rising as part of a great Mahomedan movement, and came within an ace of recognising the leader Tu Wên-hsiu as a *de facto* independent sovereign. It shows also how the power of the Central Government in China is able to assert itself in the end, even in the face of the difficulties and discouragements that accompanied and followed the Taiping rebellion; and that Peking will reward any barbarities and atrocities, if they are perpetrated in its cause. The career of Tsên Yü-ying, the present Viceroy of Yünnan and Kweichow, is stained by every crime that a soldier can commit, but, with the aid of the Mahomedan leader, Ma Julung, he recovered Yünnan for the Throne, and not even his ill-success in Tongking during the late war, where his boasts were so signally falsified that a rumour was spread over China that he had committed suicide in shame, has been able to cause his removal from the post of almost absolute independence that he has enjoyed for fifteen years. This monster of bloodthirstiness and treachery seems indeed, says Mr. Bullock, to be in a fair way to gain even a legendary reputation. "For instance, a few months ago one of his subalterns described him to a foreigner 'as a man mighty both with pen and sword, at home equally in air, earth or water, as wearing high boots with revolvers stuck in them, and able so accoutred to run up the perpendicular face of a wall'."

Dr. Edkins' article on the "The Relationship of the Persian and Chinese Calendars" which follows, is more or less a supplement to his previous paper on "Ancient Physics." It is an interesting piece of erudition, containing another proof that Chinese civilisation is by no means such an isolated growth as it was once believed to be. Mr. Jennings' renderings into verse of some of the odes on love and matrimony in the *Shi King*, which prove that human nature in China 2,600 years ago was much the same as it is everywhere else in the world to-day, are very fairly done. As seems almost inevitable with translations from the Chinese, the lines are awkward occasionally, and the former of the two following pictures of Chinese domestic happiness is disfigured by the use of the affected word "rooster:"—

THE HUSBAND ABROAD.

My goodman is on service gone:
I know not when his term expires.
Where rests he now? Ah, where indeed!—
—The rooster to his ledge retires
As day draws on to its decline,
And from the hill come goats and kine.
My goodman is on service gone:
How should my mind not dwell hereon!

My goodman is on service gone:—
Nor knows what day or month 'twill end.
Where is he now with comrades led?
The roosters to their perch ascend
As days their lengthening shadows throw,
And goats and kine are housed below.
My goodman is on service gone:—
Thirst, hunger,—were but these unknown!

THE HUSBAND RETURNED.

My goodman is now at his ease, content!
His left hand holding his instrument*,
He beckons me forward with his right
To the (music) room. And Oh the delight!

My goodman is happy: no happier man!
His left hand holding his feathered fan†,
He beckons me forward with his right
To the (dancing) stage. And Oh the delight!

* Properly, the mouthpiece of the reed-organ.
† A dancer's fan or screen. Both of these meanings are, however, attempted to be brought out by the bracketed words of the 4th lines.

Mr. Parker contributes a long article, useful to students of history, on "The Campaigns of K'ang-hi, Yung-chêng, and K'ien-lung," and a large number of notes of more interest to sinologues than to the general reader. Among them is the remark, anent the sending of spies into Burma by the Viceroy Tsên Yü-ying, that in all the Chinese state papers on Burma, nothing is said of any rights of suzerainty. The usual short notices of new books and bibliography end a number which, on the whole, is above the average in interest.

The Chinese Recorder for December.

Dr. J. G. Kerr's paper on "The Drinking Habits of Chinese Christians," with which this month's issue of the *Chinese Recorder* opens, is evidently intended to be an exhaustive treatise, for he hardly touches in this first paper his question, "The Drinking Habits of Chinese Christians—are they such as to require any means of restraining or correcting them?" He begins with the statement, which is true enough, that the custom of drinking alcohol is universal in China, and this leads him to the consideration of "the effects of alcoholic beverages on the organism—physical and spiritual—through which their effects are manifested." The moderate drinker is the chief object of his attack, for the confirmed drunkard does not need to be attacked. The drunkard's career is divided by Dr. Kerr into four periods, for the average duration of a drunkard's life, from the commencement of habitual drinking to the time when his moral faculties have become perverted and his physical powers wrecked by alcoholic poisoning, is estimated by our author at twenty years:—

"This terrible perversion of the powers and obligations of an immortal being did not come all at once, but was a gradual process, accomplished under fixed laws of man's constitution. Fve years ago the ruin was manifest but it was not so complete. Five years earlier there were clear indications of what was coming. Five years previous to that it may have required close observation to see that anything was wrong, and still further back another five years neither the victim nor his friends dreamed of any danger."

The moderate drinker is not conscious that his moral faculties are deteriorating, but Dr. Kerr would undeceive him, for, he says, "If alcohol is not a cause of moral deterioration in the moderate drinker, neither is it in the confirmed drunkard." Here we join issue with Dr. Kerr: we do not believe that alcohol is a cumulative poison; we believe that in small quantities it is absolutely harmless, and that it is only when excessive doses are constantly taken that the moral deterioration which characterises the drunkard, begins. Mr. Macgowan's "History of Self-support in the London Mission," is also "to be continued," and promises to be as diffuse as Dr. Kerr's paper. The gist of it is that it is a good thing to make the converts pay the salary of their preacher, and that when, after infinite trouble, they have been persuaded to it, they feel more independent, and are better able to control their preacher. This last seems to be a doubtful blessing. Dr. Whitney follows with a few details of Dr. Bettelheim's work in the Loochoo Islands forty years ago. It does not appear that he was able to do very much with the Loochooans. The authorities tolerated him, and he was able to report that two of the people were positively Christians, while many others he thought were converted, but afraid to make public profession of their faith; but the latest information in Dr. Whitney's hands only reaches to 1852, and he would be glad of farther particulars. Mr. Goddard's brief article on "The Chêkiang and Kiangsu

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Baptist Association" rather goes to confirm Canon Taylor's estimate of missionary labour in China; for we find that in the two provinces, with 14 Churches, 29 Chapels and preaching stations, and 24 native preachers, not to mention the foreigners, there was a net gain in the year of only 16 members. The "Historical Landmarks of Macao" are brought down to 1833, and include a very rough translation of Sir J. F. Davis' graceful Latin Ode to the Memory of Camoens, beginning.

"Hic in remotis sol ubi rupibus."

In the correspondence we find a letter from Mr. Johnson of Hangchow, suggesting that the supply of missionaries in China might be largely increased, if they would be content with such salaries as Mr. Hudson Taylor pays to the devoted band that compose the "China Inland Mission." It is well-known, he says, that "most of the other British societies spend about as much money in supporting one missionary in China, as the China Inland Mission spends in supporting three;" and in the following sentence he gives expression to a criticism that is sometimes made by laymen, but which one hardly expects to hear from a missionary:—

"Then for us to adopt such a style of life in China as we have never been accustomed to at home, or as we could not attain to if we stayed at home, and to appropriate for our own private use so much of the Lord's money as will support us in that style, is questionable conduct, especially when we remember that the money we use is largely contributed by self-denying Christians, and for the salvation of souls."

We hoped to have found in the notes and news columns some fresh information about the Yellow River inundation, but are so far disappointed. We are glad to see that Mr. V. C. Hart is able to write that the prospects of mission work in Chungking are fairly favourable at present, though it is not intended to rebuild the mission premises there until the Catholics have received permission to build; a wise decision.

THE FRENCH MAIL-PAPERS.

The *Saturday* attacks the Home Secretary—as, also do the *Times* and *Punch*—for having interfered with Sir Charles Warren's measures for repressing open air public meetings in London. The action of the Home Secretary appeared to have been successful up to the departure of the mail, but he will no doubt have been blamed for the riots which look place some ten days later, an account of which appears in the telegrams we publish to-day. Succeeding the attack on the Home Secretary is a pleasant paper on Scotch School Stories, founded on a book which Colonel Fergusson, the author of the *Laird of Lag* and other works, has printed, apparently for private circulation. The school days that are written of are those of six and forty years ago, when the boys of the public schools and the keelies had great street fights. Some good and characteristic stories are told of the masters of the Edinburgh Academy, and of the abundant use they made of "the tawse" in keeping their unruly youngsters in order and driving the humanities and mathematics into them through the palms of their hands. Here is one of Dr. Gloag, the Mathematical Master:—

The Head-master, or Rector, was Archdeacon Williams, himself an unconscious humourist. Williams knew about as much mathematics as Gloag knew Greek, but he used to bustle into the chamber of the cross-grained Muse of cube and square and pretend to understand what was going forward. For him Gloag laid a trap. He called up the Rector's favourite pupil, and set him "a nice little thing," a fancy problem. Williams sat and smiled at him pupil's perplexity. "Don't you see it? Think a moment; it's perfectly simple!" said the Rector. "*Naw*, Mr. Rector," said Gloag at last, "it's *nott* easy; the thing's impossible, sir; it's gröss nonsense, sir." In fact, it was a problem with no answer, like a political "question."

There is a long article on "Suez and the Iles Sous-le-vent," on the Canal Convention which is smartly written, and another on affairs in France in which it is said that when the truth is known, if it ever is known, we may not improbably learn that a considerable part of the attack on M. Wilson was simply a return match for the attack on General Boulanger. It is tolerably certain, the *Saturday* says, that General Caffarel would have been much more quietly disposed of had there not been hopes of making his offences useful against the late Minister of War—General Boulanger. The *Spectator* deals with the position in Paris, and the probable eventualities which may issue from it, particularly the chances of presidential and other power falling to more or less well known politicians. It points out, what everybody knows, that the great want of France at the present time is some strong statesmen, capable men who could rule. There is no mention of M. Sadi Carnot in the article, and the only name, in addition to the three F's is that of M. Flourens. Of M. Flourens, the writer says, it was then the fashion to praise him; an "official selected by M. Grévy in despair is held to have succeeded in Foreign Affairs, and it is of foreign affairs that the Deputies think first in every combination." It does not look as if they had done so when they elected M. Carnot. "Bakespeare," on the Donnelly Bacon instead of Shakespeare heresy is clever. It seems from it that Mr. Proctor has mathematically demolished the Donnelly discovery of cypher coincidences, by pointing out that in the Donnelly process coincidences of an apparently curious kind are absolutely certain and absolutely worthless. Belief in them, Mr. Proctor states, is one of the commonest of common fallacies. A long paper, entitled "Silk," is devoted to the Manchester Conference to which we drew attention some ten days ago. It begins by pointing out that no London newspaper had thought it worth while to notice this important conference, while column upon column was expended on Mr. Gladstone's fluent rhetoric. This neglect by the English press of important industrial matters must strike those who have not been carried off their feet by the Irish and similar noisy questions. There is a good deal of padding in the article, but it contains a fuller account of what was done at the Conference than we have yet seen, and we extract it:—

The Conference was appropriately opened by Sir Joseph Lee, who has been the moving spirit in the Manchester Exhibition, and who announced at once that the object of the Conference was the formation of a Silk Guild, as a result of the experience which the Silk Section had given them of the present conditions under which this manufacture was labouring in England. The chair was then taken by Mr. T. Wardle, who is well known as perhaps the best authority in this country, and as last year chairman of the Silk Section in the Colonies. His valuable Report on Silk to the Technical Education Committee is still fresh in the memory of students of economics. His address was followed by that of Mr. Dickins, a veteran silk-dyer, now retired from business, who has always been prominent as a staunch Free-trader. Interesting however, as his general views were admitted to be, the Conference was not with Mr. Dickins when he proposed to meet the difficulties of the situation by forming a monster model Company for the manufacture of silk goods. The meeting presently drifted into the perilous water of Fair-trade discussion, in which Mr. Cunliffe Lister, who has succeeded on so colossal a scale upon Free-trade principles, came forward as the champion of Protection. He challenged the Free-traders in a vigorous address, and expressed a hope that he should live to see heavy duties charged once more on silks entering this country. He was met in an amusing manner by Mr. Heath, who contended that, if the silk goods which a hatter, for instance, uses as raw material, are to be heavily charged on entering this country, it would have the effect of rendering the produce of a British manufacturer less profitable to himself through the introduction of duties ostensibly levied for his protection. It was finally determined, without any effort to settle the thorny question of Free-trade on this platform, that the work of the Conference should be confined to the creation of such a Guild or Association as we have already described. It was originally intended that this Guild should be composed entirely of manufacturers; but, at the suggestion of Mr. A. E. Bateman, the representative of the Board of Trade, who pointed out how important it was to influence and be influenced by the views and tastes of the public, merchants and retailers also were admitted. This modification is of more importance than appears on the surface, since by this means the manufacturer will be brought into more direct communication with the consumer. The appeal, of course, must always be to the prevailing taste among women, and this taste cannot be more completely recognised and directed than by the manufacturer being brought into direct contact with the shopkeepers over whose counters the goods are ultimately sold.

We note, from an article in the *Spectator*,—as well as what is said by other papers—further evidence of the high position which Signor Crispi's recent speeches have obtained for him. "The good fortune," it begins, "which has of late years attended Italy in her selection of ruling men is clearly not exhausted." "Dives as a man and a Brother," says a good word for the rich, the much abused rich people. This is the conclusion of an ingenious and mildly humorous article:—

No doubt Dives ought to show himself full brother to Exiguus; but then, has not Exiguus that obligation too, or are we to believe that mere possessions, which may have come by pure accident, convey in themselves such a quality of evil that they place their owner outside the pale of human charity? Be that as it may, Christianity does not order the pelting of Dives; and on any principle of civil polity, he ought not, we submit, to be more liable to be pelted than any other citizen. Indeed, he ought to be less liable, for he is politically the weakest citizen of all,—one for whom it is now only kind to appeal to the forbearance of the majority of the people. Kindness to the poor is a duty, but not a more imperative one than kindness to the rich, who have precisely the same claim of human brotherhood to plead. Cain was held responsible for Abel, even though Abel lived on mutton and Cain ate only vegetable things.

"A Roman Catholic ideal," examines the life of Clare Vaughan, which Lady Lovat wrote and to which Cardinal Manning prefixed a preface. It is a clever dissection of a morbid condition of religious enthusiasm and consequent self-deception. "Vacuus Viator" writes another of his interesting letters about the United States and Canada, from aboard the *Umbria*. He tells us that he ventured to suggest to a leading dry goods man, who was a fellow passenger, that:—

Whatever may be in store for us in the way of flying, science has about said her last word in the direction of driving steam or any other ships on the Atlantic. I felt almost inclined to resent the pity tinged with scorn, with which he said,—"Why, *Sir!* this is the hundred and twenty-eighth time I have crossed this ocean. This first time it took me twenty-two days. This vessel does it in six days and a half, and I shall do it in half that time yet,—yes, *Sir!*" My friend must be at least sixty!

According to the writer a sort of lazy fatalism prevails among intelligent Americans and Canadians on the Irish Question, when they trouble their heads about it at all. Not a man among them believed in the tyranny of the English Government or in the wrongs of the Irish; but they seemed to think it was somehow destiny. They knew the Irish were likely to have as bad a time with them as we were having—but, unless you made up your mind to shoot, there was no putting them down or bringing them to reason. We won't shoot, and

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so the Irish will get a Parliament in Dublin by sheer insolence and intrigue. He also found that old Yachtsmen, American, were inclined to think the *Thistle* the more perfect of the two boats, and when the second and deciding race had been sailed, still "guessed" that if their Commodore, Pyine, or Malcolm Forbes had sailed the *Thistle*, she would not have been twelve, or any, minutes behind,

The *Pall Mall* is malignant about Mr. Chamberlain's mission to America and the appointment of Lord Lytton to the Paris Embassy. Mr. Chamberlain being in the eyes of all Irish Nationalists "the traitor who sold the pass," is to be met by the Celts in America as the "false Tarquin who wrought the deed of shame" was met by the Romans—When

. . . the face of Sextus was seen among the foes,
A yell that rent the firmament from all the town arose,
On the housetops was no woman but spat towards him and hissed,
No child but screamed out curses and shook its little fist.

And it asks whether Lord Lytton got his new post from nepotism, blackmail, cynical audacity or a combination of all three, or as "some say" because his daughter is to marry the Premier's nephew. Then comes a burst of ill temper at the "facer" which Mr. Justice Stephen has given it and the shriekers, in the Endacott case. Some lines by Sir Francis Doyle, from *Macmillan*, on Alice Ayres—the maid of all work who lost her life in trying to save the children of his master from being burned to death in 1885, contain good writing, especially in this verse :—

Such deeds are England's soul, and we
Tossing aside each idler rhyme,
Should pour forth song, to keep them free
From the concealing dust of Time.
No tricks of style will this require :
Such stories should be plainly told :
Gems never lose their strength or fire,
Though tinsel settings may grow old.

Judging from the reviews of them in the *Athenæum*, we should say that "The Corsairs of France" by C. B. Norman and "My consulate in Samoa" by W. B. Churchward are interesting. The Literary announcements are not of importance.

THE ENGLISH MAIL PAPERS.

The *Spectator*—the only paper of that week which has reached us by this mail—asks in its first political article what should be the next step of the Government in the Irish land question. Should the Government introduce a measure on that subject or not. The *Spectator* thinks that there should be no delay, the ministry having obligations in the matter to the people, the landlords and to posterity—"which will one day be amazed at their timidity—" and should fulfil them without waiting for that calmer condition of the public mind, which until the tenure has been revolutionised, will never come. "If the ministry doubt," it goes on to say, "whether their road lies through agrarian reform, then, of course, their delays are justified, and may be indefinitely protracted ; but if they are as certain as from their speeches we understand them to be, then, all this rumoured policy of procrastination is but a plan to postpone and make worse the inevitable crisis." With this article should be read another in the same number on Mr. Arnold Forster's Irish land purchase scheme, which he propounded in the November number of the *Nineteenth Century*. The *Times* approved the scheme as a whole, reserving, as a matter of course, certain parts of it for further consideration. The *Spectator* finds it will need much discussion, and has at least two great and obvious merits. It is final, and does enable the British taxpayer, if he is as mean as he is represented to be, to avoid any liability for the purchase of Irish land. This is the tenor of the Bill which Mr. Forster proposes :—

1. On and after a date specified in the Act the whole of the agricultural land of Ireland held on lease or otherwise than in fee shall be transferred from the present owners to the present occupiers, to be held by the latter in fee, subject to certain conditions as to payment of rent-charge as stated hereafter.

2. The present owners shall receive, as the price of the land from which they are expropriated, a payment equal to a fixed number of years' purchase of the rental. Such payment to be made in the shape of bonds bearing interest at 3 per cent., and guaranteed by the British Government.

3. The new owners to hold their land subject to the payment of an annual rent-charge calculated on a basis which will repay the whole liability incurred in the purchase within a given number of years. Such payments shall be recoverable from the tenant by (*a*) the Government, (*b*) the local authority, jointly or independently. The recovery to be effected by *distress* repeated until the required amount be recovered, and not in the first instance by eviction.

4. Power shall be given by the Act to levy upon certain commodities (to be named in the schedule) customs duties on importation into Ireland. Such duties to be in addition to any amounts already levied, not to exceed a statutory maximum, and no such duty or any part of it to be levied except when and as shall be directed by an Order in Council to be issued from time to time.

5. The power to levy import duties shall be wholly within the control of the Executive Government, and the sums collected by means of such duties shall be taken in repayment of any deficit which may occur in the repayment by the new owners of the instalments necessary to meet the payments on account of the bonds issued to the late owners.

This is very plausible, and as the pledge of the national credit to carry it out would appear to be fully secured, any opposition to it should only come from Inland or some parts of that island. The drawbacks to the scheme, which the *Spectator* sees, are two, one not quite real and the other real. The first is that it will be said that it is hard to tax the citizens for the benefit of the rural population ; there is not much in that. And if the inhabitants of Irish towns and cities have to bear extra taxation because their countrymen in the rural districts are dishonest, no one, out of Ireland, whose opinion need be considered will think they are hardly treated. The town's people have encouraged and supported—except in Ulster—the most extreme law-breaking policy of the Nationalists, and if that should land them in having to pay some of the debts of their friends, they "must take the consequences of being found in such a situation." The real drawback is that half the peasants may prove dishonest. Imagine, the *Spectator* puts it, that Ulster and Leinster pay their quit rent and Munster and Connaught do not, it would be physically impossible to levy taxes on sugar and other articles in half the island and not in the other half. "If all Ireland repudiated there would be no trouble ; but if only half Ireland did it, the Treasury would be placed, we fear, in an insoluble dilemma." But the *Spectator* in saying this forgets that the policy of the present Government—which it strongly supports—is to restore law and order in the most distressful country. The *Economist* sees one fatal objection in the scheme, which is not among the objections which Mr. Forster endeavoured to anticipate, it is that it would be impossible to collect such taxes or rather, duties, except at such a cost as would make the game not worth the candle. The new duties being looked upon by Irishmen as an unjustifiable imposition would be evaded in every possible way. "To cheat the customs would come to be regarded as a patriotic and meritorious action." It is evident that another supporter in the press of the Government's policy does not expect that it will improve the morality of the Irish. We commend the perusal of Mr. Forster's paper to our readers ; it is able, outspoken and not mealy-mouthed.

There is a sensible article deprecating any change in the Government "in deference to the idle chatter of an irresponsible press," which says a good word both for Mr. Matthews and his colleagues. It is in pleasant contrast to the tirades in the *Times* and *Saturday Review* against the Home Secretary, who seems to be an able man who does not make friends for himself. Even Lord Randolph, his official parent, threw him over in the Cass affair. Our actors, and the occasional ladies who help them, will find "M. Coquelin at the Royalty Theatre" good reading, and "Exaggeration," in such foaming papers as the *Pall Mall* and in speakers like Mr. Herbert Gladstone, is both amusing and instructive. *Apropos* of Canon Taylor's attack on missionaries, the *Spectator* says :—

The plain truth about modern missionary work we believe to be this. It has become a profession, a most noble and very successful profession, and like every other profession, has drawn to itself men of all kinds, of whom a large majority are qualified by inner disposition for its duties. At an expense of about a million a year, the Protestant Churches send out to most parts of the heathen, and some parts of the Mussulman world, a perpetually renewed force of men and women, to teach to those who know them not, Christianity and civilisation. Those men and women are of all sorts, some unfit, one or two in a thousand hopelessly unfit—bad persons, in short—a few fit to a degree no words of ours will adequately describe, but a majority well qualified in extremely varied ways for the burdensome duty they have to perform. Many are teachers, many preachers, many scholars, many, like Dr. Moffat, born rulers of men ; but in all but a very few, there is one quality rare in any other profession,—absolute devotion to the work to be done. If they can do it, living as quiet, hardworking pastors in the tropics, they do it so. If it requires of them excessive toil, abstinence from all that is pleasant to man, the incessant facing of physical danger, including what is a moral certainty of death by torture, they accept those conditions, not boasting, not murmuring, as parts of the burden their consciences have placed upon their necks. The writer once knew one of them intimately who for twenty years preached in a tropical jungle under daily threats of death by torture, who was repeatedly ordered for execution, who nevertheless was a cheerful, even humorous man, with this one great sadness on his conscience,—that he had once—he, a strict preacher of non-resistance—to save a girl from murder, knocked her assailant down. The majority are not called upon for his sacrifices, but everywhere they do their work, setting up an ideal which raises even heathenism, establishing Christian colonies, teaching native teachers—often, no doubt, in Africa, as Mr. Johnston says, in his cold yet sympathetic paper in the *Nineteenth Century*, horrible failures, but often also the salt of entire districts—and everywhere spreading among barbarians the first ideas of a nobler and loftier life.

The *St. James's Budget* is rather disappointed with the reticence on political affairs shown by Lord Salisbury in his Mansion House speech :—

He evidently does not believe in "taking the people into the confidence of the Government," as the Opposition leader does ; and no doubt there is much to be said for Lord Salisbury's preference. But one thing cannot be said for it. It is not so well calculated as the Gladstonian plan to inspire enthusiasm, to cement confidence, to put the country hand-in-hand with the Minister of its choice and maintain his popularity. Possibly, Lord Salisbury cares for none of these things ; but they have their advantages—such advantages as the wisest, steadiest, most self-sufficing of Ministers can hardly do without in these days, and which he must certainly be all the stronger for possessing.

This paper regards Mr. Forster's Irish land purchase scheme as utterly hopeless. In one article on "Stickit Ministers" occurs this good and accurate description of what takes place in Scotland where ministers are chosen by the votes of the congregation :—

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There are a good many stickit ministers in the Free Church who have not been stickit for want of endeavour. When a pulpit is vacant a number of candidates are invited to occupy it on successive Sundays, and thus the congregation has an oppotunity of weighing them against each other. Very little seals the candidate's fate. He is observed to clutch the rails of the pulpit-stairs as he ascends; and though this may be but an accident or a trick, it is marked as an indication of weak health. Perhaps he reads his sermon when he ought to have it by heart. In these degenerate days there are Free Church ministers who use "paper" in the pulpit openly; but if you inquire into the matter, you will find that they did not use it until after they were "called." The candidate for a vacant church has many ways of reading without seeming to be doing so; but the congregations are aware of most of them. I remember one case in which the preacher wrote his sermons in a minute hand that looked like print, and used paper the exact size of the leaves of his Bible. He also wrote in parallel columns: and thus when the manuscript was fastened into the Bible it looked like some pages in it. From the gallery it was observed that he looked often at the open book before him, but then he always seemed to be referring to texts. He was called,, and I believe it was many years before he was found out. "Delivery" is also most important; indeed, a very able preacher who does not emphasize his words with his arms is more likely to end as a stickit minister than is a comparative booby who works himself into a frenzy. "Bang the book," was the advice once given by an old clergyman of experience to a probationer who wanted to know the best way of creating a favourable impression. One of the leading lights in the Free Church, who is a brilliant scholar as well as an able preacher, was nearly a decade in obtaining a kirk becaue he found a difficulty in suiting the action to the word. Manner in the pulpit is also to be studied. I knew a candidate for a kirk who lost it because he said "I beg your pardon" from the pulpit. This was considered flighty.

"Sir Charles Warren: Usurper" is the first of the articles in the *Pall Mall*, in its new crusade for sedition, in which "the millions of London" are appealed to set the law at defiance. It is full of rant, but dangerous. In some remarks of the Editor's, appended to his epitome of the life of Mr Darwin, on the other London newspapers the style is scurrilous.

The *Athenæum* does not give a favourable verdict on Mr. Jeaffreson's Life of Lady Hamilton, but speaks well of Mr. Saintsbury's "Manchester," an account of the capital of spinning and weaving. A note in the Gossip will interest readers of Browning, who may not have known who Waring was:—Every educated Englishman knows the lines beginning:—

> What's become of Waring
> Since he gave us all the slip,
> Chose land-travel or seafaring,
> Boots and chest or staff and scrfp,
> Rather than pace up and down
> Any longer London town?

Alfred Domett was born in 1811, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; but having sufficient fortune to make it unnecessary for him to be in any hurry to pursue a profession, he left the University without taking a degree, travelled in the United States and on the Continent, and and "up and down he paced this London," till in 1842 he sailed to New Zealand, where he remained for nine-and-twenty years. His reappearance was signalized by the publication of his striking romance in verse, 'Ranolf and Amohia,' in which he not only turned to good account his New Zealand experiences, but showed that "Waring" had a spark of true poetic fire as well as his illustrious friend. Mr. Domett died last week at his house in St. Charles's Square.

Outports.

CHI-NAN FU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Some time ago we made an appeal to the residents in Shanghai to help the poor people in this province devastated by the Yellow River. Since then the river has changed its course; the clear water alone flows in the old bed or lies silent like a pond; and the people, heretofore a mass of refugees, are hastening back to their old places to make for themselves homes again. To be sure there is still great poverty, but with the aid rendered by the Government and wealthy gentry, the poor may be able to pass the winter with a fair amount of comfort. At least the change in the river has brought a change in the feelings and hopes of the people.

Now that devastation has descended on the people of Honan, and thousands of villages have been destroyed, we would raise our voice from Shantung to help the poor in Honan. Reports of great suffering come to us through native sources, but more reliable information can doubtless be given by missionaries near to the scene of devastation. Plans should be formed, as in the famine time, not merely to render spasmodic aid, perhaps sufficiently met by the foreigners living in China, but also in a systematic way, requiring the aid of the wealthy in the home lands. The devastation, now so suddenly overpowering the people, will not cease in a day, but will probably continue for several years, till people, cast out of home and bereft of support, find other places and modes to sustain life. So far as we can judge, the present huge gap in the Honan embankment will not be securely filled up even by the aid of millions of taels. The Yellow River will not return to Shantung till the bed, through which the water now flows, is in turn higher than the surrounding country. Better for the Government to utilize the Yellow River, rather than trying to fight with it. Let the new bed be opened up by dredging, and the mouth cleared by levees; or let the water be scattered by a proper canal system. Now is the time for the Government to master the question; and now is the time for the foreigner to show mercy unto the poor. We plead, therefore, for Honan, so hostile to the foreigner, but which by deeds of generosity may be changed at least into a passive friend.

Let us now return to Shantung, and see the run of the foreign opposition.

The English Protestant missionary, attacked in Yen-chow-fu city, received word some time since from the Taotai at the capital that there had been no beating or reviling. This was the testimony of eye-witnesses, and not of the Taotai himself. The missionary sent a rejoinder, reiterating the facts. This letter has been reported back to the Magistrate at that city for further investigation.

The Roman Catholic Bishop is still in a state of writing. The two Deputies have left; the Bishop had a second interview here with the Taotai; and the Magistrate is trying to settle the difficulties, being left largely to himself by the Prefect and Taotai, located at that place, but hostile to foreigners.

Another riot has occurred. This time it is in the District of T'an-chêng, to the south of the province. Some time since the Roman Catholics had considerable difficulty concerning a piece of property, purchased by them, but objectionable to the people. The Magistrate, however, decided in favour of the foreigner. Soon a chapel was in course of erection; when again opposition was raised, and the building was destroyed. This matter has also come to the Taotai here, who between the unsettled as well as ever-arising troubles of the Protestants and Roman Catholics is kept unusually busy.

The affairs of the American missionaries are as yet unsettled to satisfaction. Although a month was granted to the officials to exchange property, the main thing apparent has been dilly-dallying. In addition to locking up the original landlord, one of the middlemen was sent to the yamên by the gentry and locked up by the official. Being treated severely by the underlings, it seemed best to do something. The Taotai was petitioned in regard to the matter. He conferred with the Judge and Governor, and then the order was sent down to the Magistrate to hurry up and examine and close all cases. Over a week's delay, and yet no closing, unless closing the doors tighter than ever. As the time granted for an exchange ends to-day, a petition has been sent the Taotai, citing some dozen promises made by the superior officers and also by the magistrate himself, but all as yet unfulfilled. The foreigner, therefore, refused to confer further with the Magistrate, and asked the Taotai to be just and order his inferior to stamp the deed, render protection, and release the other parties. What the issue will be is uncertain.

28th Nov.

THE YELLOW RIVER INUNDATIONS.

A Correspondent writes us from Chinkiang, under date the 15th instant:—

It is reported that the Viceroy at Nanking finds it will be impossible to fill up the breach at Chêng-chow on the Yellow River for some seven or eight months. It is found that suitable earth of a properly binding nature cannot be obtained close by, and that it is necessary to go some 30 or 40 *li* to get mud of a proper quality. Wood, too, is required, and this has to be brought from a distance. Meanwhile the flood waters are pouring daily into the Huai River and into the Hung-tze Lake, and the condition of the latter causes great anxiety. As a partial remedy the Viceroy has determined to excavate and deepen the channels of the Sui-shih and Ch'eng-tzu Rivers. Huang* Taotai, however, reports that the level of these river-beds is above that of the Lake, and further that the channels made will be insufficient to carry off so large a body of water. We now learn that Huang has seen the Viceroy, and explained the facts to him minutely, and shewed him a map of the proposed channels of escapement. Huang has now returned post-haste to Ch'ing Chiang P'u. The water in the Hungtse lake now exceeds the water mark of 12 feet and is rising daily. Some of the surplus water is taken off by the Kao-you and Shao-po lakes, but it has also been settled to open a dyke eastwards of the Hung-tze lake, thereby letting off the water by the Li-hsia river bed into the sea. East Kiangsu at present suffers from drought, and the water will be welcome: as, too, the river is very low, it is not anticipated there will be much danger of inundation.

The canal water in the regions of Kao-you and Pao-ying rises daily, and the Superintendant of River Work, Wu, is ordered by the Director of transport to prepare outlets for this water into the Yangtze, and carefully to watch the banks and dykes. Judge Chang of Soochow is now up the canal, and is said to have a definite plan ready for dealing with the floods.

The Shanghai relief agency is in receipt of a letter from its agent to the effect that he has had great difficulty in prosecuting enquiries among the people living west of Cheng Yang. There is a boundless expanse of water, and the agents had to distribute relief from small boats. From Liu-chia-chi

* Huang was Taotai of Chinkiang in 1883-84, and is an energetic and able official; he was a right-hand man of Tso Tsung-t'ang.

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he had to go against the current to Ying-shan where the waters are 35 miles broad. Shallows, rocks and tree roots make travelling dangerous in boats, and it is slow work going from terrace to terrace against often both wind and tide; on these terraces from 100 to a dozen families were often congregated. In the district 27 parishes are flooded, and the terraces (or raised spots) are about three miles apart and number 10 to 17 in each parish. The work of enquiry is hazardous and difficult, and not more than 3/10 of the district has been visited. To-day is a high N.W. wind, with high waves. Of houses not more than one or two in 10 are left with walls in ruins and half under water, men rest on tops of these houses, and those of the old who do not die of hunger, do of cold. Others congregate on straw ricks, which in a high wind are driven along the water, each with its weeping load of men and women, often weeping for separation from their parents they have left behind; the tops of poplars which lined the roads, now float like weeds on the water, but here and there an old tree near a temple with thick strong branches has strong men clinging to it crying for help: uncovered coffins are seen and numbers of horses, mules, cattle and dogs have perished. Words fail to express the horrors of the situation, and one can neither sleep nor rest quietly for thinking of them. In one place a dead child floated to shore on the top a chest where it had been placed for safety by its parents, with food and name attached. In another place a family, all dead, were found with the child placed on the highest spot on a couch, well covered with clothes. During the former drought, men could at least try to escape; now only a few small boats are available, at a dollar a day, but where amidst the waters can you rest, and of what use is money. The agents at Cheng-yang Kuan bought mats and bread for distribution, but during the cold weather wadded cotton clothes will be essential. It is hard to foresee everything. At Yangchow a *lekin* official went barefoot in wind and waters to distribute charity and pawned his clothes for the purpose. The Magistrate Yang-shan is an earnest helper, and gave Tls. 400 besides assisting in the superintendence of charitable work. In the prefecture of Ying-chow, Po-chow, and Show-chow the people are fierce and rude, and the agents have been often surrounded but without serious harm. The disturbed condition of Show-chow has induced the Brigadier to send 4 gunboats, but it is anxious work, for the waters may suddenly subside and the gunboats be unable to move unless pushed through the mud and sluice; there may too be ice. As for the funds for Chow-chia-k'ou it is proposed to send them under care of the magistrate there. In the beginning of the Ming dynasty, from Hsiang-ch'eng to Eing-shan and E. to Show-chow and Cheng-yang, the water entered the Huai, and river outbreaks and repairing were continual and E. An-hui endured great disasters. The two outlets for it at Chia Hill were too narrow; and the water overflowed into all the low places, making a huge lake of some hundreds of *li* in circumference. Show-chow and Feng-yang were, being flat, constantly flooded, nor could the silted up Hung-tse Hu let off the water, which accordingly rose to the W. If it was so, then, now that the E. River and the Huai come together and have no place of exit, what a length of time will elapse and how great will be the expenditure before all can be remedied, charitable gentlemen are still begged to assist. All say that the distress increases the higher up you go; this winter the distress is great, but next spring it may be much worse, in the season between the autumn and spring crops. To-morrow the agent leaves for the country further on.—*Shen-pao.*

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE.

CUSTOMS DUTIES AT KAN-CHOU FU.

November 21st.—(1) The Acting-Governor of Kiangsi forwards a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Kan-chou Custom House for the 12th year of Kuang Hsü. The fixed assessment of the station is Tls. 46,000, and there is a supplementary estimate of Tls. 38,000, making a total of Tls. 84,000. The total amount collected during the year was Tls. 53,176.9.4.3, from which Tls. 6,130.5.4 had to be deducted for working expenses, etc., leaving a net balance of Tls. 47,046.4.0 3 to cover the Peking subsidy and the cost of ginseng for the Imperial Household. The deficit under the head of the supplementary estimate is Tls. 37,424.6.5.2, and is explained in the following way. Tea and silk have always formed the great staples of the revenue to which foreign and Canton goods contributed in a minor degree. Since the establishment of foreign trade on the seaboard and along the Yangtze, tea and silk have gone direct to Shanghai, Hankow or Kiukiang, while foreign goods reach the province by water, and no longer make the circuit by way of Canton. In recent years, too, the craft of the merchants has improved on its former achievements. Nearly all the goods that pass Kan-chou are protected by half-duty certificates issued by the Foreign Customs, and there is no levy to be made. The diminution of revenue from this source cannot be less than several thousands of taels yearly. The Kan-chou station is thus entirely dependent for its revenue upon sugar, tea-oil, pine-wood and sundry articles of local production. The uneven distribution of the rainfall last year caused a short production of tea-oil. The large consumption of foreign sugar has driven the native article almost entirely out of the market. Most of the sugar firms have either failed or retired from business, and the land that was formerly planted with the cane is now devoted to the growth of cereals. The Taotai in charge of the station has done all he could to attract trade, but it has been found impossible to bring the collection up to the fixed amount. The present year, however, shows a slight improvement upon the preceding one, and as there is no prospect of being able to make good the whole of the deficit, it is asked that ninety per cent. of it should be remitted, and the payment of the remaining ten per cent. should be spread over a number of years.

INSURRECTION IN KIANGSI.

(2) The same writer reports the suppression of a local rising, and recommends for promotion a number of officers by whose efforts the rebels were crushed. The leader of the movement was one Wang Shih-lung, who collected together a number of disbanded soldiers, and placed himself at their head with the title of Commander-in-chief. He gained a good number of adherents among the people, entrenched himself in a stronghold in the Yü-tu district, and pillaged the surrounding country. He maintained his position for several months, and offered battle to the Imperial troops that were sent to ascertain the nature of the place he occupied. His stockade was eventually carried by assault, many of his followers captured, the rest dispersed and he himself pursued to the Jui-chin district, where he was taken. Though the affair was a mere skirmish and entailed none of the privations of prolonged service in the field, still the Acting Governor feels justified in submitting for promotion the names of the general in command, and of several other officers who displayed gallantry on the occasion. The list at first furnished to him was much larger than the one now submitted, which has been reduced to its present limits by the Memorialist himself.

CASH FOR PEKING.

(3) In two postscript Memorials the same writer reports the transmission to Peking in two instalments of the 50,000 strings of cash which the Province of Kiangsi was required to furnish for the re-establishment of the copper currency of the Metropolis. The cash are being forwarded in charge of an agent *viâ* Kiukiang and Shanghai, and are to reach Tientsin before the closing of the River.

November 22nd.—No papers of interest.

TAOTAI CASHIERED FOR GENERAL MISCONDUCT.

November 23rd.—(1) The Governor of Hunan denounces an expectant Taotai, Hsiao Yün-wên, whom he describes as a low-class, pushing kind of individual, whose effrontery and shamelessness have become a by-word. He started official life by purchasing the office of Sub-Prefect on the Chekiang establishment. Two years ago he was commissioned by a man named Tsêng, who lived at Yangchow, to purchase for him the rank of Prefect, and instead of securing the post for Tsêng, he used the money in purchasing a Taotaiship for himself. He has been barely a year in the province, but has managed in that time to incur the hatred of all his subordinates, and to crush all his equals. Only a few months ago he applied personally to the Governor for the post of Chief Director of the Reorganisation Board, and meeting with a refusal, he asked the Lieutenant-Governor with no better success for the office of Grain Intendant. In fact, so bent was he on getting on that nothing would have satisfied him short of monopolising several posts in his own person. Last year he was deputed to superintend the construction of some cargo boats for Chihli, and instead of living at the shipyard and attending to his duties, he was constantly gadding about with all the "young bloods" of the provincial capital. He joined a banker in purchasing a large quantity of wood, and wanted to get it exempted from duty on the ground that it was for the construction of the cargo-boats. He paid for the wood by orders upon a bank which closed its doors the moment payment was demanded. He also appropriated to his own use Tls. 5,000, which he drew from the public chest to meet the cost of sending the boats to Tientsin.—Rescript already published.

FAWNS FROM MANCHURIA.

(2) Every alternate year at the beginning of summer the provincial authorities of Fêng T'ien are obliged to arrange for the capture in the Imperial Hunting grounds of sixty fawns, which are kept in pens at Moukden until the cool weather sets in, when they are forwarded to the Parks department of the Imperial Household. If less than half the number is sent, the officers charged with their capture are liable to be denounced. The Governor reports that there has been a great scarcity of deer this season, and that only thirty-one fawns have been secured. The deficiency will be made good on the next occasion.

REHEARING OF AN APPEAL CASE.

November 24th.—The Governor of Shantung reports the rehearing of a case in which an appeal was made direct to the Emperor. A widow named Shên had 8 *mou* of ground and a house in the Fei district. In 1860 when the rebellion broke out in Shantung she gave over the land to a relative named Li Wang to cultivate on the *métayer* system, let the house to her brother-in-law Shên Ch'uan-wu, and went herself for sake of safety to reside in the town. Shortly before his death in 1873 Shên Ch'uan-wu sold the house to a stranger with the connivance of Li Wang, who acted as middleman in the transaction. Later on Mrs. Shên, having occasion to visit her old home, discovered

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what had taken place in her absence, and taxed Li Wang with his conduct in the matter. As Li Wang continued in occupation of the land, she brought an action of ejectment against him in the District Court, and obtained a decree for the recovery of the farm. This did, not, however, satisfy her. When quitting her home at the time of the rebellion, she left behind her some articles in the house for which Li Wang failed to give an account. Her late husband, too, had lent 3 *tiao* to Li who promised to lodge the title deeds of a piece of property by way of security—a promise he did not perform. These and other charges respecting official collusion which she invented to give colour to her story were embodied in a petition drawn up for her by a strolling fortune-teller, armed with which she proceed to Peking and laid her plaint before the Emperor. She was sent back to Shantung by the Board of War, and the facts, as given above, were elicited at the rehearing. Her sentence for obstructing the Imperial procession is 100 blows and banishment to a near frontier, but she will have the benefit of the commutation accorded to her sex. The articles left in the house disappeared during the rebellion, but Li Wang will be ordered to pay her 25 *tiao* as compensation. He will also be called upon to give her 3 *mou* of land and three rooms, to live in, as a return for the house that was sold and the money he borrowed from her deceased busband.

MURDER AND ADULTERY IN TURKESTAN.

November 25th.—The Governor of Chinese Turkestan reports the following case. Yü Su-p'u was a Mahommedan resident in the independent Prefecture of Yingeshar who gained a living as a beggar. Sha Lai-pi-pi was a married woman in the same district who had for years carried on an intrigue with a neighbour called Mai-mai T'i-ni-ya-zŭ. In the spring of 1882 she became insane for a time and was divorced by her husband. On her recovery in 1885 she went on the streets as a beggar and resumed her intimacy with her old paramour with whom she was frequently guilty of impropriety. One night nearly two years ago the pair took up their quarters in a Mosque in the village of Lung-fu. They found there as their fellow-lodger Yü Lu-p'u and the three sat together and talked till bed-time. During the night Mai-mai T'i-ni-ya-zŭ stole away to where Sha La-pi-pi was lying and committed adultery with her. Yü Su-p'u, having noticed what was going on, slipped away shortly afterwards in the same direction and tried to do likewise. The woman, however, offered a violent resistance, and picking up a stick, gave him a thrashing. Wild with anger and disappointment, Yü Su-p'u forced the stick from the woman and in his murderous rage, beat her to death. He was arrested by the villagers and has been condemned to decapitation after the usual term of imprisonment under the law applicable to a person who kills a woman whom he has attempted to ravish. The punishment for adultery, whether in the ease of a man or woman, is 100 blows and in the present instance the man has been sentenced accordingly.

SHANTUNG. TAX ON DISTILLERIES.

November 26th.—(1) The Governor of Shantung proposes to impose a tax on the distilleries of samshu in his province. The Memorialist's predecessor some time ago, in his reply to the Board of Revenue's twenty-four propositions for developing the resources of the country, recommended that dealers in wine and tobacco should be required to take out licences for the sale of those articles. The manufacture of wine was formerly very strictly forbidden because of the injury it caused to the public by using up the grain which was required for food. But the prohibition could not be enforced thoroughly, on account of the custom of drinking wine at religious festivals and private entertainments. The Memorialist has now caused enquiries to be made, from which he has discovered that the distilleries in the province contain four hundred and forty boilers, and he suggests that an annual licence tax be imposed on them at the rate of five taels a boiler. The present distillers will be allowed to transfer their business to other persons when they wish; but no new stills may be set up. He further explains that the boilers reckoned are only those in populous and busy districts, which are kept regularly working. There are in addition small stills for local use in poor out-of-the-way places, which are only worked from time to time, and of these no notice need be taken.—Approved by Rescript.

SHANTUNG. CHARITABLE DONATIONS FROM KIANGSU.

(2) The Governor of Shantung forwards a list of names of persons whom he recommends for various honours as a reward for the part they have taken in subscribing or collecting money in Kiangsu for the relief of sufferers in Shantung. The total sum received from them in the course of a little more than four years was Tls. 225,000.

SUNG YEN-CH'UN ADMITTED TO PROVINCIAL BANQUET.

(3) It is the custom in China, after the triennial examination held in each province, to entertain the successful candidates at a grand banquet. The feast is given, in the name of the Emperor, by the literary chancellor who has conducted the examination. The Governor of Kiangsi states that in his province there is a retired official named Sung Yen-ch'un who was Acting Governor-General of Yünnan and Kuei-chow in 1867. Sung Yen-ch'un is now eighty-six years old; and next year, when the provincial examinations come on, he will have completed a cycle of sixty years since he competed successfully for the provincial degree in the capital of Kiangsi. According to custom the governor requests that this venerable officer may be admitted to the banquet which will be given to the graduates next year.—Decree issued separately.

SUB-PREFECTSHIP OF MARALBASHI.

November 27th.—(1) The Governor of Chinese Turkestan selects an officer to fill the newly established assistant Sub-prefectship of Maralbashi. The post he considers to be laborious, difficult, and poor. The high roads from Aksu on the East, Kashgar on the West, and Yarkand on the South-west all unite at Maralbashi. There is also a small road running north from it to the country of the Bourouts. The land is sterile, and the people poor. The assistant sub-prefect has much to do in looking after the river works, and also in taking care of the inhabitants of the district, who are of a different race from the turbaned Mohammedans of the neighbouring cities.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE RETURN OF THE GRAIN FLEET.

(2) The Director-General of the Grand Canal reports that the empty grain junks returning from Tientsin were detained in the first instance at Lin-ch'ing Chou on account of the height of the flood in the Yellow River and the Wen River. When the great breach occurred in Honan, the Memorialist telegraphed to hurry them southwards, fearing that if they delayed they might not be able to get across. But when they arrived at the Yellow River there was in front of them instead of water an expanse of mud which was daily increasing in width. If the boats cannot cross the river, not only will they be unable to take their freights next year; but the boatmen will be cut off from all means of subsistence and will be made to suffer terrible hardships. The Memorialist has therefore given orders to cut a passage through the mud with all possible speed.—The Emperor's Rescript directs that a channel be opened without delay so as to allow the boats to pass southward. In carrying out these orders there must be no slackness, because of the fact that all the canal-borne rice is to be diverted to Honan, and none of it will come north next year.

Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 12th December, 1887, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Messrs. A. G. Wood (Chairman), M. Adler, Th. Bieber, F. D. Bush, D. A. Darling, Yeend Duer, H. H. Joseph, R. de Malherbe, G. J. Morrison and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for the past week is submitted and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Cattle in Native Dairies.—The following report is ordered to be published:—

RETURN OF ANIMALS KEPT AT THE NATIVE DAIRIES.
Shanghai, 12th December, 1887.

Locality of Dairy	Remained last Return.	Buffaloes.	Do. Calves	Native Cows	Do. Calves	Eng. Cows	Do. Calves	Bulls Do.	Total.	Remarks.
Ha-Jit (New Seward Road)	11	4	..	1	..	2	3	1	11	
Broadway No. 2	10	8	..	1	1	..	..	..	10	
" No. 3	21	15	1	2	1	1	3	..	23	Buffalo cow and calf brought from Pootung.
" No. 4	25	15	..	5	6	1	2	..	29	1 Buffalo brought from Pootung.
Lee Hongkew	29	15	..	6	..	5	4	..	29	
Woosung Road	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Sinza Village	24	6	..	7	6	2	1	..	22	2 Buffalo calves sold.
" " No. 2	6	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	6	
" " No. 3	26	19	1	5	5	..	..	..	30	Native calf born, 2 Buffaloes and 1 Buffalo calf bought.
Pah-hoo Dairy	27	12	..	3	1	8	3	..	27	
Yuen-sung and Sung-Lee	30	7	1	8	4	3	7	..	30	
Pah-sien-joh (South)	11	6	..	3	2	..	..	..	11	
Nr Ningpo Joss House (Apping)	19	7	1	[illegible]	1	2	4	1	19	
Overweg's Bungalow	37	19	1	11	8	..	..	..	39	2 Buffaloes bought.
Lo-Tsu	16	5	..	3	..	3	7	1	19	
Hung-fei	20	..	..	3	2	9	5	1	20	4 English heifers rated as cows.
Zee Butler	19	..	..	4	1	5	7	2	19	
South of Pah-sien-joh	7	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	7	
Ah-Cho	21	8	..	5	6	1	1	..	21	
Nee-shing and Sik Chan	37	17	..	10	8	..	2	..	37	
Sun-wo and Dong-kwo	14	4	..	5	5	..	..	..	14	
Louza Bridge	15	13	..	7	5	..	..	..	30	7 Buffaloes, 5 Native cows, and 3 calves brought from the country.
Total	433	194	5	92	64	43	51	6	455	Increase 22.

I inspected the cattle described above on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of last week, and found them all in good health and condition.

JAMES A. WEED,
Asst. Insp. of Markets, &c.

Submitted, J.H.

Bunding Soochow Creek.—The following Report and Minute by the Work Committee are submitted and ordered to be published:

SOOCHOW CREEK,

MINUTE BY THE WORKS COMMITTEE.

The Works Committee beg to submit to the Council the following report, which they have drawn up about the Soochow Creek and its condition, in pursuance of the instructions given in the Resolution on the subject passed at the last Land Renters' meeting.

In the early months of the year the accompanying Memorandum was drawn up, and a plan was prepared by the Municipal Surveyor showing the lines of Bunding

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and Embankment to be recommended by the Council. In April the Council received Messrs. Morrison & Gratton's proposals for an extension of the North Soochow Road, from the North Honan Road to the Fukien Road bridge. The Council were glad to accept these proposals, which were, however, subject to an understanding being come to with the native authorities about the portion of the road in front of the Tien How Temple being always left open for public use. The Taotai's consent to this was not received until the end of July, and then a plan of the proposed Bunding and of the Road between the North Honan and Fukien Roads was sent for his approval. During August the line of Bunding proposed by the Council was marked out, when the Taotai having pointed out that it appeared to him to be beyond, or outside the old Bank of the creek, an inspection of the site was made by his Deputy, Wang, and the Municipal Surveyor, which was followed by an examination on the spot by the Taotai himself, the Chairman of the Council also being present. The objection that the proposed line extended too far into the Creek was maintained and it was agreed that it should be set back; accordingly a fresh plan was drawn up, setting the Bunding line back 18 to 20 feet and extending it only so far as to connect with the proposed new Shanse Road Bridge. In reply to this the Taotai, on the 17th Oct. notified that an officer of Rank had been deputed to report upon the condition of the whole of the Soochow Creek, and that the present question must await that official's arrival, before he could take any steps. The Council have recently learnt of the arrival of the Taotai, Li Kung-yuen, and have been informed that when measurements have been taken, the work of excavation will be commenced. Steps are being taken to obtain particulars of what the native officials intend doing, and to secure for the Council the right of co-operation in the work within the limits of the Settlements.

The several negotiations above referred to have all more of less connection with the general subject of the Soochow Creek, on which tl Council have to report, and pending their solution no active steps have been taken by the Council, and now that the Native Authorities have notified their intention of dredging the creek, it appears desirable for the Council to await further information about the nature of the work they propose undertaking, before moving further in the matter; at the same time the Works Committee desire to urge the Council to use all their influence in having the dredging and embanking, or bunding done in such a manner as to ensure a permanent improvement in the waterway, and this especially as regards the section from the Garden Bridge to the mouth of the Creek.

Report.

On consulting the Municipal Reports for a number of years past the first steps for inquiring into the condition of the Soochow Creek appear to have been taken in 1864. In the Autumn of that year the Municipal Engineer was instructed to ascertain if it was possible to continue the Bund line from the Whangpoo River to the Defence Creek and to furnish a report on the shore line of the Settlement; and this report with a plan of the proposed embankment was submitted and sent to the Consular body and the Chamber of Commerce.

In the letter dated 6th Oct., 1864 to the Chamber of Commerce there is the following paragraph:—

"One essential point of the new Bunding scheme is the contraction of the mouth of the Soochow Creek (still giving it an increased width of 50 feet at Will's Bridge) by the "starling shaped" corner in front of H.B.M.'s Consulate intended to break the force of the up-tide and to direct the volume of water from the creek, when at the ebb, on past the American Settlement, that being the only effectual method of preventing future dead water and consequent deposit at same places, for if the said corner be rounded off, a spread of part of the stream on to the front of the English Settlement must result, which would cause it again to come into direct encounter with the tide of the Whangpoo. You will also see the advantages of the "starling shaped" corner with regard to the up-tide, of which it will lessen the force by dividing it, diverting a larger body on through the main stream and reducing its impetuosity in the creek by the alteration of the mouth from its present "bell shaped" curve, a curve more calculated than any other to add to the violence of an inflowing tide by impelling, from a wide base, large volumes of water up a too suddenly contracting channel, thus acting in a similar manner to an hydraulic ram."

And in another letter dated 16th Jan., 1865, occurs the following:—

"The Soochow Creek would be 420 feet wide at the mouth forming an angle by a "starling point" the western side of which would continue up to Will's Bridge. The Hongkew shore of the Soochow Creek, above the coincidence of the curve of the main Bund, would sweep round into the Hongkew Bund at the angle between the Astor House and Howard's Jetty running as near as 10 feet to the South corner of Todd's store."

This "starling shaped" corner, according to the above recommendations appears to have been adopted when the mud flat in front of the British Consulate was reclaimed and laid out as a Public Garden, and which, so far as the mud filling is concerned, was done during the years 1866 to 1868, a portion of the mud used coming from the Yang-king-pang Creek, which was being cleaned at the time.

It is a question as to how far the banks now existing at the mouth of the Soochow Creek are to be attributed to the adoption of this particular bund line.

Nothing further appears to have been done towards bunding the Creek until 1869, when the banks between Will's Bridge and the New Boat House and a portion to the west of the same bridge on the Hongkew side were dwarf bunded, and the Municipal Engineer recommended that a Bund should be made between the Boat House and the Honan Road, but his proposals were not adopted as it was considered that, as the shore line was filling up so fast, a slope faced with granite chips would meet all requirements when bunding became necessary.

In 1869-70 the abutments of the present Garden Bridge were made and while this bridge was building a pontoon bridge was placed across the Creek about the end of the Upper Yuen-ming-yuen Road. It was approached by a mole which has, undoubtedly, had much to do with the filling in of the bank known as the Ince foreshore, and which was bunded to its present line in 1881. At the Land Renters' meeting in May, 1871, the General Scheme of bunding in front of both Settlements was discussed, and in the report for that year the Council go fully into the question of these bundings, arriving at the conclusion that it is of most importance that the bunding of the Hongkew foreshore should first be done, leaving the rest of the work for a future period. In the following year it is reported that the General Bunding Scheme south of the Soochow Creek remained in abeyance, as the Taotai's assent to it could not be obtained, and an understanding with one foreshore proprietor could not be come to.

In 1873 the Council purchased the property and rights of the Soochow Creek Bridge Co. and a further piece of bunding west of the Will's Bridge was done. At the Land Renters' meeting in May, 1873, resolutions were passed to build a bridge at the end of the Honan Road, and to bund the north side of the Creek from the Honan Road to the Garden Bridge, the proposer estimating the cost of the bunding at Tls. 7,000, but other estimates put it at 10/11,000 and 16,000 taels. In the same year a correspondence took place with the Senior Consul, and through him with the native authorities, in which a scheme for bunding the Creek was discussed, and ultimately a plan giving it, within the limits of the Settlements, an uniform course and a width of 200 feet at its mouth was agreed upon; in 1872 the Works Committee reported in favor of giving the Creek a greater width, in which the Municipal Engineer did not agree and, as is well known, this scheme of bunding and reclamation has never been carried out. In December, 1873, a numerously signed letter was addressed to the Council urging them to proceed with the bunding on the North side between the Honan Road and Will's bridge, and the report for 1874 states that the original plan of a half bunding is being carried out, as the landowners concerned would not contribute to the cost of a full bunding; this work was completed in 1877.

At the Land Renters' Meeting in May 1875 the condition of the Creek came under discussion, and the statement was made that between the Honan Road bridge and the mouth of the Creek there was a depth of only about four feet at low water, and it was decided that the co-operation of the Native Authorities should be invited to cleanse this and the Yang-king-pang Creeks. But from the Report of this year it appears that they would not clean, or assist in cleaning the Creek though they gave their approval to the Bunding scheme, including both frontages of the Soochow Creek, and the Council therefore proposed to clean it, improve the bund line and deepen the Channel where necessary.

In 1876 the Council gave permission to build a dyke on the foreshore from the Garden bridge to Howard's Wharf, provided, the Bund line was agreed to, and this was objected to by the Taotai. In 1879 the Chinese Authorities undertook to dredge the mouth of the Creek, and the section between the Garden bridge and the Police Mulk was done in 1880, five months being spent on the work, and in the Report for that year it is stated that the mud had accumulated again very rapidly, till the depth of water was much the same as before the dredging. The Council also report that it is desirable to fill in the Bund from the Garden bridge to the Wuchang road, and a plan was drawn up in which, to obtain the new bund line, an exchange of land is proposed with the Representatives of the Will's estate, while the Japanese Consul General expressed his willingness to surrender land for a road in front of his Consulate; and at the Land Renter's Meeting of February, 1881, a resolution approving of this scheme was adopted, the cost of carrying it out being estimated at 12,000 taels; but the Council, in their Report for the year, state that they had not acted on this resolution as the majority of the Council were opposed to a surrender of a portion of the present road in front of the Astor House. In 1883 the Public Garden Committee urged the Council to reclaim a portion of the mud bank in front of the Garden and a provision for doing so was made in the Budget for 1884, but at the Land Renters' Meeting in February the Chairman of the Council had to state that the Taotai would not give his consent to this reclamation, and when, later in the year, the Chinese again dredged the mouth of the Creek they would not allow the mud extracted to be used in filling up this foreshore.

In the same year a correspondence took place about the bunding of the foreshore in front of Will's estate, which had been commenced.

The Council had the matter referred to the City Authorities and the Taotai requested that the work should be stopped, alleging that it was an infraction of the international agreement of 1871. A commission, on which the Council were represented, was appointed—and reported that

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the new line of bunding would not be injurious to the River, if care be taken that it is not allowed to silt up, and no further encroachments are allowed.

The Taotai objected to this, and a new Committee was appointed which obtained the opinions of five professional experts, all of which varied and were conflicting, and on no point were their views more divergent than on the question of the advantages and disadvantages of the bund line proposed by the Trustees of the Wills' estate. The Committee gave its attention to the line proposed by the Taotai, and made the following suggestions which it was considered would effect considerable improvements in it. 1st—That the line should be continued above the Garden Bridge until it gradually merges into the present old bunding. 2nd That the projection of the south-west corner of the bunding in front of the Japanese Consulate-General being detrimental to the River the Authorities should endeavour to arrange for a mitigation of the evil; and the strong recommendation is made that both sides of the mouth of the Creek be bunded at the same time, and that no bunding be hereafter allowed on the Creek within the limits of the Settlements unless in conformity with a general plan previously agreed upon by the Chinese Authorities the Consular Body and the Municipal Council.

The bunding works were stopped, and since then nothing has been done to improve the condition of any portion of the foreshores of the Creek.

The expenditure on bundings in the Soochow Creek has been as follows:—

	1866 Tls	1867 Tls	1868 Tls	Tls
Mud filling, Public Garden	2,4,700	5,940	125	10,765
Abutments New Garden bridge	3,000	2,550		5,550
Bunding 1869—Between Wills' bridge and New Boat House				840
West of Wills' bridge on H'kew side				770
1870—Near Astor House				1,020
1872—Part of Creek west of Garden bridge				1,000
1874—Between Honan road and Garden bridge				6,000
1875— do. do.				1,070
1881—West of Fokien road				420
1883—Opposite General Hospital				2,650
1885/8—Foreshore Reserve Garden				1,820
1886—Approaches, Fokien road bridge				660
				32,565

From the foregoing it will be seen that, though some portions of the Creek foreshore have been bunded, none of the general schemes of bunding, even after having been approved of by the Land Renters, have ever been carried out, and that all the work done has been in the Section between the mouth of the Creek and the Honan Road bridge—west of which nothing whatever has been done, except in connection with the bridges; the consequence is that the foreshores of the Creek are in a state of disorder which must be seen to be appreciated. The question how to remedy this state of things is constantly becoming a more difficult one, and it can only be done by the adoption of such a general scheme as will provide some definite and agreed upon plan of reclamation and bunding, to be carried out as means and opportunities for doing so present themselves. To commence with, it will be necessary to prepare a plan showing the line of new foreshore and bunding which the Council will recommend, and which probably should be based on the plans already referred to, drawn up in 1873 and 1884; it should extend the whole length of the Creek within the limits of the Settlements and include the names of those registered owners of land for whose co-operation it may be necessary to negotiate.

It is most desirable that there should be an open road or thoroughfare the whole length of the Creek, and by preference on the south bank, but as it does not appear at all likely that the land can be obtained, it will be better to arrange for it on the north bank, and in this connection the offer now under consideration from Messrs. Morrison and Gratton comes in very opportunely. As regards the bunding to be done, it is probable that, for the greater part, sloping bunds faced with granite chips will be found sufficient, full bundings being only adopted where absolutely necessary, and the estimate of cost should be based on this understanding. When the plans are ready they will have to be submitted to the Chinese Authorities, who it is hoped will give their consent to, and bear their share of the cost of executing, such scheme as may finally be adopted, and it is beyond question that, in any complete scheme, the work of reclamation and bunding should be extended as far as the Stone Bridge, a structure which might be modified with advantage to the conservation and navigation of the Creek.

Hongkew Creek.—It will some day become necessary to continue the Fearon Road between the Seward and Hanbury Roads, and a full bunding, as elsewhere in this Creek, will have to be made; the cost of it will be considerable, but it is a work which should be done as soon as it conveniently can be.

Tax on Wheelbarrows.—On the recommendation of the Finance Committee it is decided to increase the licence fee for each wheelbarrow to one thousand (1,000) *cash* per month, when making up the Budget for next year.

Flushing Drains.—Attention is directed to the stench emanating from some of the drains in the Settlement owing to the long continuance of dry weather, and it is decided to instruct the Surveyor to arrange with the Water Works Company for having them flushed, employing for this purpose the surplus supply of water which is not at present required for watering the roads.

Works Matters.—The following report by the Surveyor for the month of November is ordered to be published:—

The following *works* have been *completed*:—

Buildings.—Repairing roof Local Post Office building.

Bundings.—Repairing bunding Sungkiang Road, from Fuhkien to Shantung Road.

Drainage.—Building brick drain in the Broadway, between Dent and Kung-ping Roads.

Roads.—The Kung-ping Road has been raised with mud, from Broadway to Seward Road.

Bricking, &c.—The new Road north of Seward Road, near Hwa-kee Road.

Chip-paving.—Pakhoi Road footpath, north side, from Kwangse to Yunnan Road.

Curb, &c.—Has been laid in Canton Road, from Kwangse to Yunnan Road; and in Kweichow Road, from Pekin to Amoy Road.

Metalling.—Canton Road, from Defence to Yunnan Road; Whangpoo Road, from Tiendong to Ming-hong Road; and Kung-ping Road footpaths, from Broadway to Whangpoo River.

The *works in progress* are:—

Bridges.—Repairing Garden bridge.

Buildings.—Repairing, painting, etc., Central Station buildings.

Drainage.—Building brick drains in the Chapoo Road, between North-Soochow and Boone Roads; and Tiendong Road, between North-Szechuen and Chapoo Roads.

Landing Accommodation. — Constructing hardwood jetty to the Fearon Road, between Broadway and Seward Roads.

Roads.—Raising Seward Road, between Chaou-foong and Kung-ping Roads.

Chip-paving footpaths Kweichow Road, from Pekin to Amoy Road and Kiangse Road footpath, west side, from Nankin to Kiukiang Road.

Laying stone pavement to Nankin Road footpath, south side, from Honan to Kiangse Road.

Curb, &c. is being laid in the Canton Road, from Kwangse to Chekiang Road, and Kwangse Road, from Ningpo to Tientsin Road.

Metalling.—Whangpo Road, between Ming-hong and Nanzing Roads, and Canton Road, from Kwangse to Yunnan Road.

Repairing.—Generally repairing the various roads in and outside the settlements.

Outside Roads.—Laying drain pipes, curb and side channel, and building sinks in the New Cemetery Road.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Amusements.

SHANGHAI ART SOCIETY.

The Committee having determined, in view of the very small number of pictures sent in to the monthly exhibitions last season, to hold in future only two exhibitions a season—a sad illustration of the fickleness of Shanghai, for it cannot be supposed for a moment that the artistic powers of the Shanghailanders have suffered a diminution—it was reasonable to expect that the Temperance Hall would be full at the first exhibition of the Fifth Season, which was held on Thursday. Some dozen or more artists, not all however residents of Shanghai, contributed, the total tale of pictures being sixty-six. Mrs. Clement Allen heads the list with six, four of them water-colours, and two pen-and-ink. The most noticeable of the water-colours is the sketch of a girl, who must be certainly much "more than common tall," in a rocking-chair. It is a very pretty sketch, although the figure is out of drawing; the tiled floor, and the stand with the vase of lagerstroemias on it, are admirable. So, in a broad dashing style of their own, are the Street and Gateway, and White Stag Temple, in Amoy, though the latter would look better without the goats. The best painted of all is the Buddha's Hand. In the two pen-and-ink interiors, the perspective, no easy task, is admirably managed. Mrs. J. L. Scott's five representatives are all excellent, the best, perhaps, being the hollyhocks in point of finish, but the *Amour rainqueur* is very good, and the Japanese lilies very striking. Mr. Paul's three studies in oil are the best in the show, the Junk being quite up to his best form. Mrs. Deighton-Braysher sends a gorgeous picture which does not recall anything we remember of Venice; the atmospheric effect is better than the architecture. The Monastery of the River's Heart shews what a pretty place Wênchow must be. The light and shadow in Mr. P. Davidson's Near Ayr are very deftly managed; the Morning on the Lake in Ningpo is sketchy, but On the Ayrshire Coast and On the Lakes near Ningpo are both good. Mr. Byrne sends six pictures, all in oil; the best by a long way is the copy Boon Companions, which is admirably painted, and if the colouring is Mr. Byrne's, as we presume it is, it deserves great praise. His original sketches of the scenery round Shanghai are all good except the Autumn on the Grand Canal; while Near the Hills is a little thin. Mr. Heath's view of the Yuen Foo is very carefully worked, but, as usual, there is a deficiency in the colouring. Mrs. Rees' six water-colours are all very attractive: the dress of the girl on the Fan is stiff, and the background to the Chinese Child is not quite in drawing; but this lady has a most charming feeling for colour, and the only fault of Nos. 27 and 31 is that they are too bright. We prefer Miss Reis' Cotton Flowers to her Wisteria and Bignonia, but they are all above the average. We do not care for Miss Knights' Tulips or Morning Song, but her large oil painting, the Wood-gatherers, is a very careful piece of work, in which the foliage is very well done; her Norman Peasant is a caution, but Psyche and Pandora are very well drawn. Miss Shaw's Christmas Roses are very pretty. Mrs Nickels' exhibits are decidedly ambitious; the only fault in the Spanish Beauty, which is otherwise a very attractive picture, is in the flesh tints, which are too brown and not clear, and the

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same criticism applies to the Head (No. 41), but there is a great deal of spirit in the unfinished picture of the two steeple-chasers. Mr. Nazer sends eleven pictures, and we fear that this indicates that he works too fast. Nos. 48 and 52 are positively unworthy of the brush that painted the Fishing Junks near Hongkong (No. 62). No. 49, at the Hills, is more than redeemed by the light, which is beautifully managed; his other views are somewhat thinly painted, and there is surely a good deal of imagination in the Creek Scene, (No. 53). Miss Little's three small copies in oil shew a good deal of promise, while Mrs. Yorke's contributions, though somewhat rough in execution, are decidedly effective, the view at Wênchow being certainly the best. As a whole, the exhibition is a good one, without anything in it of startling merit, and there is nothing in it unworthy of being shewn at all.

THE SMOKING CONCERT AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

Nearly all masculine Shanghai appeared to be present at the Smoking Concert of the Shanghai Literary and Debating Society at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday night, and the theatre was so full, that even the orchestra had to be occupied by the eager guests. The concert last summer had shewn what the resources of the Shanghai Literates and Debaters are, and no-one who could possibly be there, was absent. Mr. H. T. Wade, the unwearied secretary of the Society, whose personal exertions have brought it up to its present high level, was in the chair, and made a few well-considered remarks in opening the proceedings. He drew attention to the motto *Vir sapiens qui panca loquitur*, or "The wise man cuts it short," and said that that motto was to be his guide. The Committee greatly regretted the unavoidable absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, and they would all feel sorry at losing the warm words and enthusiasm with which General Kennedy, had he been there, would have addressed them. It was customary at these meetings to make some mention of the progress of the Society. They numbered now nearly 300 members, and a little energy on the part of these 300 would easily raise the roll to the ideal 400. Still he must warn them on what a slender cord the Society was strung. More members should attend and take part in the debates and discussions. Only a very few now attended the ordinary meetings, and he appealed to them as men to come in and help in those times of trial and difficulty. He was very glad to see so good an audience, and welcomed the numerous guests most heartily in the name of the Society. Great applause followed the Chairman's speech, and there were loud calls for Mr. Hayter, whose modesty kept him seated, when the curtain went up on the pretty set that was used at the recent A.D.C. performance. Then the business of the evening began. Churchwardens, which were liberally supplied, were filled and lit, and it was a pleasant sight to see the fathers of the settlement with a yard of clay reaching from their lips to the table in front of them, while the smoke of a thousand cigars and cigarettes mingled with the incense from the pipes and climbed to the empty seats of the gods. The programmes were little Chinese books, convenient and easily read, and there was great applause as Messrs. Beattie and Vinay came on the stage to open the concert with Boieldieu's overture to *La Dame Blanche*, on a magnificent Pleyel. It is a matter of course that their rendering of the bright but trivial and rather monotonous melodies of the French composer was as good as could be wished. Mr. Fleet's lovely tenor was well heard in Marzials' "When a man's single he lives at his ease," Mr. Bowring accompanying; and it is not to be wondered at if the singer was slightly nervous before so large an audience. Before No. 3, the Chairman begged the audience's indulgence for Mr. Bright, who was suffering from a severe cold, but with characteristic pluck had determined to carry out his engagement. The ghastly story of *Parrhasius*, which he had selected, was given with full emphasis, and the dissecting-room horrors with which Mr. Willis has filled the poem lost nothing of their gruesomeness in the reader's hands. It was perhaps as well that it was now discovered that Mr. Loam's music had gone astray, for the depressing effects of Mr. Bright's reading were better dissipated by Mr. Halton's amusing song, in character, "My Katty," in which he was accompanied by Mr. Bowring. An *encore* was insisted on, and Mr. Halton gave the last verse again; but the audience were not yet satisfied, and the singer complied with the topical song, written and composed by himself, "Not in the least," a clever little *jeu d'esprit*. Not the least amusing part of this performance was the ingenuous surprise of the pianist at this infraction of the law of the society against *encores* being allowed; but the audience would have lost much genuine enjoyment, had the chairman been of adamant. "The next item," said the chairman, "is drinks;" and the suggestion was heartily adopted. Then Mr. Loam, accompanied by Mr. Beattie, played on the flute Rémusat's comprehensive selection of all the prettiest airs from *La Figlia*; and then came a recitation by Mr. Maitland, which proved to be a genuine surprise. Mr. Maitland is known to be the A.D.C.'s leading low comedian; all low comedians believe that they can play tragedy; even Mr. Irving, as some-one in the audience remarked, believes himself to be a tragedian. Mr. Maitland's wonderfully dramatic rendering of Sims' "Told to the Missionary," was as unexpected as it was effective. Wild applause followed it, and Mr. Maitland came on and bowed. In a very nice light baritone voice, Mr. Braun, accompanied by Mr. Bowring, then sang Abt's familiar serenade, "Sweet Angel, sweet be thy repose," and then the audience settled itself in hushed expectancy to listen to Mr. Huntingdon's recitation of a sporting sketch, by the author of "Kissing Cup's Race," dedicated "with loving respect and all honour to the everlasting memory of Fred. Archer." It was simply a magnificent recitation, and every stride of the good mare *Frying-pan* was followed by the audience with as much intensity as if they were seeing the actual struggle for one of the great prizes of the turf. Mr. Such's rendering of Molloy's "Boatswain's Story," accompanied by Mr. Vinay, and a very tentative chorus from the audience, was greatly enjoyed and encored; and then the chairman announced that owing to Mr. Holliday's accident,—that gentleman having been injured by jumping out of his brougham after the coachman had lost control of the pony, who was running away,—the intended selection from "The Rivals' had to be abandoned, and the first part would close with the selection from *Les Huguenots* for piano and violin, rendered by Mr. Vinay and Mr. Iburg. The latter prefaced a very charming performance by a humourous apology for his non-appearance in a dress coat, and he played in excellent form, and was admirably accompanied. After the usual interval devoted to the destruction of piles of sandwiches, Messrs. Sullivan, Lundt, Danenberg and Hearn played with much excellence the delightful bit of chamber music, the *Andante* and *Rondo* from Beethoven's *Quatuor, Opus 16*. Then Mr. Wedemeyer, accompanied by Mr. Bowring, interpolated, in character, the Bacchanalian song "Ballyhooly," and the audience joined in the praises of gingerbeer. Mr. Grayston's reading of Sims' "The Lifeboat" proved how marked is the line that separates genius like Mr. Huntingdon's, from taking pains, as Mr. Grayston undoubtedly did. Mr. Dobson then, accompanied by M. Vinay, sang with excellent voice and taste the song of "The Skipper"; and was followed by a most bewildering solo on the piano by Mr. Ruegg, a "German Air, arranged in the styles of old and new masters." The simplicity of Mozart, the fire of Strauss and the delicacy of Brahms, seemed recognisable; but for the rest we were altogether at fault, though we pulled ourselves together as the piece concluded with the military march. Mr. Thimm's reproduction of Dundreary's disquisition on "Poor Richard's Sayings" was very amusing; and Mr. Lundt's playing on the violin, accompanied at sight by M. Vinay, of Eberhard's *Nocturne and Mazurka*, was admirable. A striking contrast was next afforded by Mr. Wedemeyer's appearance in burnt cork with a banjo, in the nigger song "Get Out," followed by a charming rendering of the evergreen "Suwannee River." Mr. Hart-Buck's good old-fashioned patter song "The Theatrical Coachman" was capitally done; and all that Mr. Hoyt's rendering of Tito Mattei's "Story-land," accompanied by M. Vela, wanted was a little more life. He was in capital voice. Mr. Halton's uproarious comic song, in character, "Oh! The Jubilee!" accompanied by Mr. Bowring, and chorused by the audience, completed the entertainment, and it was nearly one o'clock in the morning when, after three cheers had been given for the Chairman, the audience dispersed. All round it was a most enjoyable performance, and special thanks are due to Mr. Vinay and Mr. Bowring for their untiring services at the piano, which were as good as they were good-natured.

HERR KÖHLER'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

The third pianoforte recital, which had been postponed owing to a slight accident to Herr Köhler, came off on Friday night in the theatre of the Club Concordia. The limited attendance will be remembered as a standing reproach to the musical reputation of Shanghai, which has hardly given this genuine *virtuoso* the appreciation which his great abilities deserve. The programme included several items which Herr Köhler had already given at his previous recitals. His performance throughout, although he was suffering from the effects of his accident, was a masterly and brilliant one, and entirely sustained his high reputation, and the applause of the audience was as frequent as it was enthusiastic. Perhaps the *maestro's* great capabilities were best displayed in that splendid and characteristic composition of Liszt's the Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2, the magnificent interpretation of which was a performance that held the house spellbound. Chopin's Funeral March and Fugue; the Finale from Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto and the Allegro and Fugue by Bach were amongst the most striking of the other numbers. We understand that Herr Köhler will not be able to give another recital before Christmas.

SATURDAY'S PAPER HUNT.

So far, appearances do not give one the idea that the season 1887-8 as far as paper hunting is concerned, is likely to be a good one. Two or three frosty nights during the past week have not tended to improve matters, the already hard ground having become almost metallic, and the whilome recommendation of the "old Obadiah" to the "young Obadiah" to "get tighter, Obadiah, get tighter," might have been given with advantage at the start on Saturday.

From the back of Mr. Seaman's house a scanty supply of paper was found lying in an oblique direction after crossing the first tidal creek to the Bubbling Well Road, where a check had apparently been given, doubtless with the intention of allowing those who had been doing the "tumbling"

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at the outset to rejoin the other half. The scent being again found, a fairly merry gallop ensued until the "Big Grave" was reached. The immense clouds of dust raised by the hoofs of fully forty ponies caused innumerable spills; indeed at one dry-cut eight ponies were for a short period riderless, their owners fortunately escaping unhurt. Judgment had been shown in the choice of parts of the country where the jumps admitted several horsemen to cross at one time, and they for their own sakes avoided as much as possible following immediately in the wake of the one in front.

Blydenburgh's turn was the next point made for, and that reached, an active search for paper had to be instituted, Mr. Howie as usual being the most diligent; the paper was presently traced in the direction of the jump on the Fah-wah line near the Red Joss-house. After running down the "Tunsin" line, the road was again reached, and on turning again into the country the final stretch to the Tidal Creek, approached from the Jessfield side, was rapidly covered.

The sun was directly in the eyes of the riders, making it next to impossible to stick to the line of paper exactly, when the flags were sighted, as it was almost invisible.

The finish was a close one. Mr. Renny on *Doria* first, Mr. Howie on *Resolution* second, Mr. Hart Buck on a bay and Mr. S. Walker on *Black Velvet*, dead heat, third, Mr. Arbuthnot on *Dunottar* fifth, and Mr. Nicholson on *Compeller* sixth. The paper was laid by Dr. Ward Hall, the winner of the first hunt of the season, assisted by several friends. Mr. Carlill's pony stumbled and broke its leg, the only one serious accident of the day, a matter upon which all are to be congratulated under the circumstances. It is to be hoped that we shall have rain before another hunt comes off, to fill up the various dangerous cavities. There was a large crowd of spectators at the finish, who were provided with ample amusement by the vagaries of the later arrivals. The ponies were so "baked" that hardly one of them, if one, was able to take the final jump clean.

THE SHAM FIGHT.

On Thursday afternoon, the sham fight between the defenders of the Settlements and the guerillas who were annoying the villages in the neighbourhood of the Siccawei Road, came off. Most of the stores and offices, banks, &c., were closed for the occasion to allow their employés to turn out. The weather was beautifully fine, and quite a number of ladies attended to see the fight. To help the defenders as much as possible, Captain Alington of the *Satellite*, Senior Naval Officer, allowed about 100 Blue Jackets and 30 Marines from the H.M.S. *Sapphire* to join them, and these landed on the Bund and a portion of this force marched out to the Grand Stand, where they were joined by the main body of the Volunteers, about two o'clock. The enemy consisted of 16 infantry, 4 artillerymen, 5 rangers, and 30 marines, all wearing helmets to distinguish them from the defenders, who either wore glengarries or forage caps. Having gone through a few evolutions at the Grand Stand, under the command of Captain Bright, the Volunteers marched out to the scene of action which lay in the fields on the left side of the Bubbling Well Road. Lieutenant Patey commanded the defenders, his staff consisting of Captains Bright, and Hough, Lieuts. Gurney, Anderson, Lewis, and Little, and Midshipmen Leake and Bartley, Mr. Hogg, R.N., being *aide de camp*.

The defenders marched away from the Grand Stand first in three divisions and took the country, their artillery following them later on. The guerillas followed, but took the Bubbling Well Road, and on reaching the Country Club a halt was called. Major Morrison, who was in command, there divided his forces, sending a portion along the road, while he, with what was considered the main body, turned down Love Lane, and was soon out of sight. Apparently he worked well to the left, so that the defenders did not see much of him till towards the end of the game. The defenders had ten or eleven villages, marked by flags, to protect, and these were within easy distance of each other, so that the garrison in the rear could be called upon to support those in front to some extent. Signalmen were placed on tops of mounds to semaphore instructions from fort to fort, while vedettes were riding backwards and forwards at breakneck pace with the same object. Some of the garrisons were rather weak, but as each man represented a thousand, their strength was not so slight after all. The artillery, with two guns, under the veteran Captain Dallas, came across country for a time, but one of the guns had to be taken along the road, where it could have fallen an easy prey to the guerillas if they had known its defenceless condition, for most of the men were sent to strengthen the other gun which was nearly captured by the enraged country people, who did not see the joke of having their vegetables destroyed. But in stern warfare, these trifling considerations do not count. Evidently the natives saw an opportunity to make a little money out of the occasion, for when some of the guerillas made a call on the water jars of one of the tillers of the soil, as they were thirsty, the head of the house claimed the modest sum of $1 for 2 *cash* worth of water. Fearing he might surround them, or betray their hiding place to the defenders, one of the guerillas magnanimously borrowed ten cents from a bystander and satisfied the avariciousness of the countryman.

The guerillas on the Bubbling Well road, under Capt. Dudgeon, broke into two companies and leaving the road at the Four-mile stone, commenced to scour the the country. While so engaged the scouts of the defenders perceived them, and gave the alarm, so that they were soon firing at each other, the first shot being fired by the defenders. Soon the fusillade became general, and each side performed some prodigies of valour, and exposed itself to the fire of the opposite side, though fortunately without any casualties. The fire of the guerillas being too hot, the defenders, under Lieut. Hogg in this quarter, deemed it prudent to retire and in the meantime called up reinforcements. Having obtained them, they returned but found one of their positions occupied, so thinking themselves strong enough to recapture the place, they boldly advanced but found the enemy too strong for them, and were taken prisoners. There was some difference of opinion as to which side had won, but Captain Karslake, the umpire, decided in favour of the guerillas, so that the defenders were considered as having lost one third of their men. When these guerillas made this attack, they had combined again, so that their numbers were overwhelming, and if it had not been for the mishap which befel the main body, they would probably have carried all before them.

Major Morrison, who had with him Mr. Heard of the *Sapphire*, and the main body of the enemy did not fare so well. They were on the opposite side of where the fighting commenced, and nearest Shanghai. They occupied a hamlet, and were so well hidden, that one of the defenders' scouts put his head over the fence where they were and was immediately killed, or would have been had it been actual warfare. Major Morrison thought he was strong enough to attack a number of blue-jackets under midshipman Leake, but too late found out his mistake and the gallant Major was constrained to surrender to the midshipmite, and so the war ended, and Shanghai breathes again. The bugle sounded "cease firing," and the recently contending forces fraternised and proceeded to make a joint attack on the refreshments, which they carried by storm.

During the heat of the strife two guerilla rangers ran into an ambush, but managed to retire and rejoin the rest, none the worse for the *rencontre*. Some of the defending blue-jackets appeared to have rather a hazy notion as to who was who, for on an artillery man coming up to No. 8 village, a Jack considerately asked him if he was one of those he had to shoot! On being answered in the negative, Jack said it was well to know this, because he did not want to shoot friends.

General Kennedy and Captain Karslake, the Umpires, rode over the battlefield while the fighting was going on.

The combined forces, victors and vanquished having quenched the cravings of the inner man in draughts of beer and stout, and hunger-satisfying solids, marched back to the Settlement accompanied by the enlivening strains of the Town Band which proceeded, like prudent musicians, to the field when the carnage was concluded.

Correspondence.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—As the Leader in your issue of the 12th instant relating to the recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, called to consider the introduction of Bonded Warehouses, appears to myself only to enunciate the views of one section of the mercantile community. I would ask of you for space in your columns to point out what may be equally fairly advanced as regards the other side of the question.

At the solicitation of the representatives of friendly Powers, H.I.C.M.'s Government has decided to concede the storage of merchandise in 'Bonded Warehouses' and, notwithstanding the objections to which you have accorded your support, it seems to myself but natural that in so doing it should delegate the execution of the scheme to a body consisting entirely of its own nationals and which is already entrusted with numerous duties by the State.

As illustrating the undeniable force of this argument I would ask, supposing Chinese merchants in number were to emigrate to England, can it be imagined for a single instant that they would be permitted to have the control of the Bonded Warehouses in London? Then take the next country in importance in its dealings with China, America; it positively would not be safe in that "land of freedom" for any one to even moot such a thing! The restrictions imposed on Chinese in the United States are of too notorious a character to need my dwelling thereon.

It may possibly be sought to contend that the laws of Extraterritoriality obtaining in China militate to some extent against the comparison I have instituted; but should such a plea be set up, I would maintain that the conditions under which Foreigners abide on these shores have never as yet been construed into a right to interfere with the collection of duties by the Imperial government in its own way, so long as these are in accordance with Treaty stipulations.

Then as to the alleged injury to the interests of foreigners; while it is at all times difficult, where a radical change is involved, such as that under consideration, to avoid some inconvenience being experienced at the outset, I would observe that this would at most re-act on a circumscribed section of the community, to wit the owners of Wharf property, of whom Mr. Macgregor

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of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. constituted himself the champion at the recent meeting under reference. Thus take any ordinary firm, not at all interested in wharves, it should be a matter of the must absolute indifference to them whether their merchandise be stored in the China Merchants', Shanghai and Hongkew and Jardines' Associated Wharves, or the Pootung Wharf Company's Godowns. That this is so, is I think pretty conclusively shown by the small amount of interest in the meeting evinced by the general body of subscribers to the Chamber of Commerce, as proved by the extremely limited attendance, making the formation of a quorum a matter of much difficulty.

I desire further to point out that it by no means follows that the foreign Companies would be at a loss for employment, as there would still be accommodation needed for Imports of a duty-free nature, as for those 'indented' for or sold 'to arrive' or on which the outlay of duty would otherwise appear likely to be but of brief duration, which in these days of 'quick sales' would apply to a large amount of goods; then too space would be required by Chinese merchandise which is not affected by the scheme for bonding.

I would additionally observe, since some doubt was cast thereon at the meeting, that the premises of the Company are amply sufficient to meet any call which may be made on them by H.I.C.M.'s Customs.

In my estimation then, the outcry which has been raised, chiefly as I believe by a limited group of owners of property, is altogether premature, and I consider that, quite apart from the rights in the matter of the Imperial Government, to which I have already alluded, the Chamber of Commerce might with greater propriety await the trial of the system before condemning it, and embodying a plaint thereanent to the Diplomatic Corps at Peking.

The old adage 'one story is good till another is told' may be found not to have lost its force on this occasion, where impartial hearers are concerned.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MA KIE'-TCHONG,
Director C.M.S.N. Co.

Shanghai, 15th December, 1887.

[We, shall only at present point out to Mr. Ma Kie'-Tchong that no one that we know of has proposed that foreigners should have the control of the Bonded Warehouses. That, as a matter of course, and as the case in England, would be in the hands of the Customs, representing the Imperial Government. What foreigners want is that all owners of Warehouse property should have the right of having their Warehouses converted into Bonded Warehouses, when such steps for the protection of the revenue have been taken as the Customs may generally or in each case consider necessary. The 'control' of goods in bond will be with the Customs, whose officer at the Warehouse would not allow them to be delivered until a warrant from his superiors was produced. The functions of the Wharf Companies here would not be changed in the least, they would have nothing to do with collecting the duty, or as Mr. Ma puts it, controlling the bonded warehouses.—ED.]

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—As I observe that in publishing my letter to you of the 15th inst. you supplement it by an editorial footnote of some length, in which you make it appear that I was suggesting that foreigners were seeking to control the collection of duties, I feel myself compelled to point out that this is an entire misconception on your part of the use of the word 'control' in the sense in which I employed it in the only paragraph in my letter in which it appears.

I meant nothing else thereby than 'superintendence' (which is one of the synonyms given by Webster) of warehouses, subject naturally to the supreme direction of the Customs, without whose authority, it is needless to say, neither foreigners nor Chinese could take any action whatever.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MA KIE'-TCHONG,
Director, C.M.S.N. Co.

Shanghai, 16th Dec., 1887.

YELLOW RIVER CONTRIBUTIONS.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I have the pleasure of acknowledging $600 from Peking through the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, as the first instalment of contributions raised there for the Yellow River Fund.

It is an object of anxiety to me to receive communications from the scene of suffering, where there are now several gentlemen of the China Inland Mission engaged in the work of distribution, and others are proceeding thither for the purpose. The head of the mission in Shanghai, the Rev. Mr. Stevenson has charged his brethren at Chow-chia K'ow to do their utmost in furtherance of the work, and to report as soon and as fully as possible. Mr. Paton, whose letter excited so much sympathy, is now travelling in and around the flooded districts, and may be expected to furnish details any day. It will be a relief to me to be able to supply the needed information in answer to the liberality of the foreign community here and elsewhere.

I am, yours faithfully,
WM. MUIRHEAD.

15th Dec.

THE YELLOW RIVER.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In a late article on the Yellow River, you dealt with a subject which interests a large number of your readers and I hope you will excuse me if I say that I think you hardly gave sufficient credit to the Engineering profession in Europe for the work they have done in river improvement there, nor to travellers for the observations they have made in China. To begin with the latter point, you question Mr. Kingsmill's statement that the lower portion of the Yellow River has no valley, but unless you consider the whole plain between the mountains of Shantung and Pechili or between Shantung and Kiangsi to be a valley, the statement is strictly true of both the late and the old beds each of which measures some 350 miles. I know both of these beds tolerably well and it is only to a small portion of the late bed just after the crossing of the Grand Canal that the term valley could be applied even by courtesy.

I am not prepared to enter into a discussion of the composition of the great plain. A vast amount of it must have been deposited in sea water when Shantung was an island, but of course for ages the Yellow River has been bringing down and depositing in its various beds immense quantities of deposit of the same character as it brings now, and it is true that as rule this alluvial deposit is most fertile, but the fact that it "differs considerably in its condition from that of the Yangtze" is one of its peculiarities most likely to strike any one familiar with the latter river, and on looking over my original notes I find that on *every* occasion that I have mentioned the material in suspension in the Yellow River I have noted the presence of sand. A certain amount of this suits some crops, but the accounts of the recent disaster seem to prove that in times of flood the deposit left on inundated land is of a character to render it barren for years after the water has subsided. The absence of a valley and the presence of sand (sometimes in considerable quantities) are both facts to be taken into account in any scheme for dealing with the Yellow River, and though I agree with you that one ought not to generalise on the basis of a few observations, I think it would be possible to find cases where even Richtofen has committed that indiscretion.

As regards work at home, the Theiss has no doubt been the cause of serious calamities, but the upper portion of the river (where there is a fall of about a foot per mile) has been put in fair order, and when I was more in the way of hearing such matters discussed than I am at present, I was led to believe that the lower portion (where the fall is about a foot in 10 miles) suffered more from the refusal of those interested to carry out the works recommended by the best authorities, than from the inability of professional people to cope with the difficulties. It is I think quite unreasonable to talk of the works connected with the Thames as failures. There are occasional troubles no doubt, but the difficulties have arisen from the attempt to make the river serve as a drain in times of flood, and a navigable channel, and also a source of water power, in times of drought, and the success which in this case and on a much larger scale in the case of the Seine and other rivers, has attended the attempt to keep the river full in dry seasons and suitable for carrying off flood water quickly in wet ones, goes far to prove that the science of hydraulic engineering is rapidly advancing.

The Po, which in important particulars resembles the Yellow River more than any other European River with which I am acquainted, has, as you state, been tolerably well kept under control for a very long period, and I may remark that from the very first all the schemes have been based on systematic surveys; and after the great floods of 1872 or 1873 a most elaborate survey of the river as it then existed was ordered and carried out during the next few years, and the writer in the *Chinese Times* is quite correct in stating that, if foreign methods of dealing with the river are to be adopted, they must be preceded by a complete survey, so as to avoid the objectionable practice of generalising on an insufficient number of facts.

In the face of the appalling calamity which has just occurred there is nothing to be done at the moment but to relieve the sufferers and temporarily to avoid further accidents, if possible; but if a survey had existed, we should not hear of time being lost by an official ordering the Hung Tse Lake to be drained by a channel which another official subsequently discovers to be at a higher level than the lake. Whether a better way of treating the river is to be found than embanking the sides as I know the Chinese have done, and excavating the channel as I was previously unaware they had done, I do not presume to say. That their embanking has been to a great extent successful is well known. A flying survey which I made of a great part of the late bed of the Yellow River shows that between the time of Mr. Ney Elias' visit and mine the portion between Kai Fong Fu and the crossing of the Grand Canal had been immensely improved and I understand it has been still further improved of late, yet by the last disaster all that 30 years of work appears to have been entirely lost. This may be because they were training the river in an unsuitable bed or it may have arisen from the works being too weak. The general insufficiency of the embankments all along both beds is most marked. A reform in this particular requires no previous survey, still one would like to feel sure when erecting substantial banks that the proper place for the river was inside and not outside.

I have (I admit quite unsuccessfully) time after time tried to impress upon the Chinese authorities that if they have any important works to carry out the proper way is to

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decide on some definite scheme based upon a full investigation of all the facts. It is not to be wondered at that their conservative instincts rebelled at such a departure from old customs, but I confess I am surprised to find a foreign journal complaining of a professional man wasting time in making himself acquainted with a river instead of at one proceeding to put it in order.

No one who understands the elements of the subject would deny that the regulation of the Yellow River is a stupendous undertaking, and as it is more than probable that it will under any circumstances raise its own bed, its conservation must be a continuous task, but the Mississippi, the Danube, and dozens of other rivers are powerful witnesses in favour of the contention that the experience gained in Europe, America, and elsewhere would enable properly qualified persons to control China's sorrow, if they were put in a position to do so.

Apologising for the length of this letter.

I am, Sir,
Your faithfully,
G. James Morrison.

19th Dec.

TRANSLATIONS OF THE BIBLE.

To the Editor of the
North-China Daily News.

Sir,—In your very able and valued leader on the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese, which appeared in yesterday's issue, there are two or three sentences regarding the translation of the Bible and the value of tracts which I fear may produce a wrong impression on the minds of those not fully acquainted with the circumstances. And inasmuch as you would deprecate this as keenly as anyone, will you allow me to say that the two editions of the Bible in general circulation in China—especially the Delegates' Version—are admitted by all scholars, native and foreign, to be elegant and lucid translations, and which command the respect of the Literati as I, personally, can testify.

Again while it is true, as you say, that educated men don't read tracts, yet, as our Prospectus puts it, "Scriptures and tracts—they have their place and unalienable importance and ever will." Tracts are indespensable for the masses of the people.

Yours most respectfully,
A. Williamson.

Shanghai, 21st December, 1887.

Miscellaneous.

ROUND ABOUT SHANGHAI.

GOING UP COUNTRY.

An expedition up the river is one of the pleasures of Shanghai life. People's faces brighten as they talk of "going to the hills." And there being no roads, the only way of really getting into the country is either to take a houseboat, and wind in and out of the various creeks, or with a yacht drop down to Woosung, or sail up the Huang Pu. We did the latter the other day, and the expedition left me rather meditative. Just as in the North I decided the graves were the only liveable-in places, being the only spots sheltered from sun and wind by trees, so here I found the graves were the only things that made any variety in the landscape. Flat alluvial plain, all cultivated, with every here and there a grave mound! It suggests irresistibly that the lives of those around are all flat, full of labour, varied but by deaths, and those not tragic, nor specially interesting.

We sailed on and on beating against the wind, as I have been told no yacht in England could, only a Shanghai yacht with its ingenious adaptation of the Chinese rig. We passed Ming Hong with its picturesque *lekin* and Life Saving Station, its pretty pavilion-topped gateway, and Bund, all facing South along the river side. No other boats ventured against the strong north-west blow, and the river felt lonely, as we neared the Pagoda of Ta Kong. It seemed a pity not to land and look at something.

So we landed. Fields without hedges and without trees, fields of rice recently cut down, and consequently with their mud all dry! The walking was good enough, which it would not have been at any other time of year, and the fields being quite dry did not smell. Every now and then we crossed a creek by a bridge of a single plank, or worse still, of two quite narrow planks not in any way joined together, only placed alongside, so that one could if one liked put one foot on each, and walk across, each plank vibrating differently. Every now and then we came across cozy looking homesteads with curved roofs and projecting eaves looking very picturesque against the evening sky, and actually with a few trees round them, also great comfort promising stacks of rice straw. But we knew only too well that as we got near each the smells must make us wish we hadn't. Finally a village somewhat especially odoriferous, as if its whole business was to provide fertilisers for the surrounding country! And at the back of it with no particular approach to it of any kind the Pagoda. It was locked up and ruinous. When someone put a ladder on to the roof, and climbed up, and unlocked one of the doors from the inside, I was sorry, for it seemed suitable to go up and look at the view of the plain *and the hills*, and yet it hardly looked safe. Clearly it would not do to lean against the railing round the balconies of the Pagoda. They were crumbling away. It would be curious to know when that Pagoda was built, and why it has never been repaired, if it were worth while to build it. We climbed three of the seven stories, thereby procuring a great deal of excitement for me. For with boots with heels, and petticoats, one does shrink from going down a ladder backwards, and getting off it on to another ladder starting in the directly opposite direction. Otherwise there was not much gained by going up. We certainly saw The Hills, and we certainly saw the plain. The Hills looked a little bigger than the grave mounds, and one satisfactorily ascertained for one's self that the plain was all the same, as far as one could see. The people of the village all congregated below the Pagoda, and looked at us when we came down. They looked very poor, and ignorant. I do not know what we looked to them. But I certainly did observe that with the exception of one boy they all had the good sense not to ascend their own Pagoda.

We dropped down stream in the moonlight, and next morning early landed at Ming Hong, Again flat alluvial plain only varied by grave mounds! But here the river has raised the surrounding country sufficiently for cotton, not rice, to be grown, and great is the difference is the appearance of the people. Far the best looking Chinamen I have yet seen throng the streets of Ming Hong. And they look thriving and prosperous. There is a Temple near to the town, that almost looks as if someone sometimes went and prayed in it. When you go into the inner Temple there is a grave and a rather beautiful goddess of Mercy over the high altar, looking like a Russian Madonna. The roof is fine inside as well as out with great big beams and dragons. But the entrance Temple, or Ting Tze, was very comical. For there sat a gilded Buddha apparently in supreme enjoyment of the good things of this life, and at either side of him four gigantic idols, who had all had their legs either broken away, or worn away, and who had in other ways suffered change at the hands of time. At what should have been their feet sat a poor beggar begging lamentally with legs horribly swollen, and covered with sores which he was very anxious to exhibit. But it seemed pleasanter for all parties to give him something than to look!

We walked along a path, where, marvellous for China, two people could walk abreast, and crossing a variety of creeks in a variety of ways came upon the ruins of a camp, finally reaching two tall chimneys, a landmark in the scene. One puzzle was what fuel they could possibly find to burn inside those tall chimneys. It turned out to be rice husks. A man sat on the ground and with one hand worked a bellows, thus making forced draft, while with the other he threw on a tiny handful of rice husks, not enough to choke the bright flame roused by the draught. Another man weighed out crushed cotton seeds into a little basket, emptied them into a vessel on the fire till it just boiled, then emptied them again into another vessel—if you can call it such—a sort of frame of split bamboo twisted, kneaded it all hot as it was with his feet, and then piled it up ready to be pressed, always with a bit of basket work weighing on the top. We waited to see the cakes pressed. They were like cheeses each with their twisted bamboo rings round them. When as many as could be, were fitted into a trough, then by putting in wedges the bulk was reduced to rather less than half what it at first appeared, during which time a constant stream of oil was flowing from the trough. A man hammered the wedges, towards the end using a stone hammer so heavy I could only just lift it. It was rather amusing to see the politeness of these men. One of them wanted to smoke. But before doing so he offered his pipe both to my husband and to myself quite with the air of expecting his offer to be accepted. I had an ulster, and they all admired the material of it very much, saying each in turn they quite sure it was *pi chi*, long ells! There were buffaloes crushing the cotton seeds, walking round and round with basket work blinkers over their poor eyes. Curiously enough the heavy millstones they wheeled round all of hardest granite as they were, yet were decorated with carvings. One had the key pattern, or a slightly different scroll, also characters very carefully carved to the effect that it was the Fairy Carriage, and the Dragon's Wheel.

It seemed strange to come upon this touch of æstheticism in this very homely sort of factory, whose whole plant must have cost so very little, and which was in consequence, though so well adapted for its purpose, yet so simple that it might well serve as an illustration of an elementary primer in Mechanics.

Indeed this factory at home and in the fresh air was the very ideal Ruskin writes about, that the Village Industries Society at home has lately been formed to realise if yet it may be in England. It *is* in China.

We went back through a long crowded flourishing street. At one open doorway, there were young priests sitting inside chanting. They had musical instruments and gongs. A man behind a table was very busy stamping envelopes such as Chinese officials use, very large and covered with characters. He was good enough to pause, and show us the letters these envelopes were to contain, very long, and beautifully written, and most neatly and cunningly folded. There was someone very ill in the house, and these letters were addressed to Heaven, describing circumstantially his sad case. They were presently to be burnt and thus delivered. The lanterns with which this house was decorated were blue for semi-mourning. Only a few doors further off curiously enough we came upon a wedding. The doors stood wide open, and we saw a long vista of courtyards and Ting-tzes all with open doors, and at the end what I fancied were a number of smartly dressed servants standing. But they may for all I

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know have been the hosts. There was a band in the first courtyard with the quaint pretty-looking instruments of crocodile skin, which I had before so much admired in the Shanghai city. Every one seemed so obliging I asked to look inside the wedding chair. It was remarkably smart, really beautifully embroidered all over outside. But to my intense disgust the cushion on which the bride was to sit was an old common red cushion worn at the corners, and actually dirty, and the inside of the chair had not been cleaned out.

Unfortunately all our following of street boys came after me into the courtyard to examine the chair, so feeling I was not only intruding but making a real obstruction I came out again. As I did so some women wedding guests got out of a chair at the door with a baby marvellously attired. They were good enough to ask me to go in with them, and even seized hold of my hand to lead me in. But I felt as if I should *lose face*, as the Chinese say, if I went in among the wedding guests with my rough ulster, and without a single Chinese compliment to say to anyone.

Just as the day before there was a strong head wind when we were going up the river, so this day when we were coming down, there was next to none. But our wonderful yacht made her way all the same, bringing us down well in time for the opening of the Shanghai theatre, just newly decorated and with every place taken, so that actually money was refused at the doors. The Amateur Dramatic Company's theatre is about the size of the Gaiety. It is all bright green and light pink now, very spring like. It prides itself upon being as well arranged for hearing as any theatre in the world, and there is not a seat in it, that does not command an excellent view of the stage. Curiously enough "Crutch and Toothpick" was the piece that had been chosen for the opening night, with its oft repeated moral; "The business of the rich is to spend," and its fully expressed if not spoken corollary "To work for your living is low." It did not seen very appropriate to Shanghai, but *people laughed!* No wonder the Chinese delight in theatres. Their flat country cries out for some artificial enlivening.

'XMAS AND THE NEW YEAR SHOWS.

Messrs. Cottam & Rawlinson have a very pretty assortment of Vienna ware, including trays with delicately tinted and modelled roses, camellias and other flowers, and flower baskets; Parisian vases with nicely painted birds on them; porcelain photo frames with flowers, photo frames in metal and plush; ladies workboxes in plush and leather; revolving desks in stained oak; basket work, lined with satin; terra cotta ware as plaques, representing fishermen, fishwives, flower girls and children; albums in handsome covers and various shades and materials; porcelain cheese covers hand painted; ladies satchels in sealskin, and plush; handsomely bound scrap books; a porcelain group of cats after Landseer; Clark's fairy table, chandelier, and bracket lamps which are very pretty and in all tints, among them being the latest, the new Burma; handmade wool work suitable for cushions, slippers, and brackets; of these there is a very good and cheap selection, as they were personally selected by Mr. Cottam while he was in England; eider-down quilts and pillows for the cold weather; Japanese dressing gowns, embroidered smoking jackets; dolls in wax and other materials, unbreakable and durable; talking, walking, kicking, and crying dolls; mechanical toys including nigger preachers and nursery maids, Puss in boots ringing up the Miller, kittens in baskets playing with balls, a cobbler catching a rat, a very amusing toy, velocipedes, bleating sheep and steam engines; cricket sets, bat, trap and ball; electric kindergarten, a useful and amusing toy conveying instruction in History, Arithemetic, Geography, Sacred History, etc.; building blocks, lots of other toys, and very pretty 'Xmas and New Year cards. Their evening show consists of ladies dress articles, such as richly beaded dress fronts, French fans, silks, satins, handsomely brocaded; velvets; flowers and feathers; and all the requisities for frequenters of operas, balls and parties; also woollen goods for ladies and children.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. have a choice exhibition of perfumes in every variety, including Old England lavender-water; handsome cut-glass bottles in different designs and colours; meerschaum, briar and other wood pipes, cigars; toilet soaps, (A. S. W. & Co.'s own); toilet requisites; excellent water filters; chest protectors and special remedies for coughs and colds which, (the remedies, not the coughs and colds) "come like a boon and a blessing to men," at this time of the year. They have also some handy photo cameras with dry plates suitable for amateurs on up-country trips.

Messrs. Mackenzie & Co. do not make any special show, but they have a number of articles which come in handy at this time of the year. There are cosaques, bonbons, crackers, American candies in profusion, pralines, chocolate creams, flags of all nations for cakes; plum puddings and cakes, Scotch buns and shortbread; guns and sportmen's gear; nuts, hams, bacon, cheese, stiltons in jars; plated ware, a large assortment, as tea sets, cruet stands, egg stands, fish slices, ivory handled dessert knives and forks in cases; Vienna fairy lamps and Bohemian glass centre pieces; E.-P. coffee percolators; warm carriage and jinricsha rugs; perfumery in abundance; cigars, cheroots, pipes and tobacco; cabinets of games; brougham baskets; perfume cases in olive wood; "Tantalus" bottles in frames; and E.-P. side dishes.

Mr. Sydenham Moutrie's musical warehouse contains a fine lot of pianos, and organs. Among the former may be mentioned fine toned overstrung, iron framed trichord cottage pianos ebonised on solid walnut with gilt lines by Schiedmayer & Soehne of Stuttgart; fine semi-grand pianos in handsome ebonised engraved case (new style), by Pleyel, Wolff & Co.; fine overstrung cottage pianos in walnut, ebonised, and gilt cases, by Collard and Collard of London; Rachals & Co.'s cottage and grand, one of the latter being in use at Herr Köhler's recitals; cottage pianos of S.M.'s own manufacture, with iron frame fastened with patented bolted clip in walnut and gold; pianettes by Broadwood & Sons, specially intended for small rooms or the saloons of steamers, being nice and handy for that purpose; Clough and Warren's remarkably cheap organs, some with five stops for $80, and others with fourteen for $150; a fine church organ, which though of medium size has fifteen stops, grand organ lever and knee swell, and is very powerful; every kind of brass instrument for bands; violins; and other musical instruments; of music, there is a large parcel of handsomely bound music books, and thousands of pianoforte pieces; also Litolff's and Peters', editions of musical publications.

Messrs. Hirsbrunner & Co. have a splendid assortment of valuables, the prices ranging up to $1,000. There is jewellery in abundance and handsome earrings, studded with diamonds, some worth $1,000, and some $20; gold pencil cases, chain pendants and charms, signet rings set in precious stones; ladies' guards, lockets and thimbles; hairpins worth $300 each; bracelets worth $400, all set with diamonds and gems; necklaces and enamelled jewellery; gentlemen's scarf rings and pins, in immense variety; gold studs; plated and silver ware, in handsomely chased designs; watches from $60 up to $400, handsome, good and substantial, some being enamelled for Chinese; inkstands; photo frames in jade stone, metal and plush; scent bottles, gold and silver mounted; French fancy articles such as hand mirrors, card cases, photo frames, writing desks, and note blocks in leather with metal mounts; a fine assortment of bronzes, clocks, telescopes and opera glasses; nautical instruments and books; oil paintings on porcelain and in plush frames, *appliqués* in velvet; hammered copper ware; musical boxes; cigars; toilet ornaments in great variety; fish slices, dessert knives and forks (double sets) with ivory and mother-o'-pearl handles; rugs and blankets; handsome albums; crystal glass ware, including biscuit boxes, jugs, centre pieces, and flower vases; E. P. coffee and tea sets.

Messrs. Hirsbrunner & Co.'s lottery contains a fine lot of prizes, among them being a solid silver tea set, gold watches and rings, the highest prize being the tea set which is valued at $450; the second prize is valued at $275, and there are three of $200 each, the lowest being $25.

Messrs. Guieu Frères do not make any special show for this time of the year, but they have some very fine Sèvres porcelain dinner and tea sets in various designs, which are very pretty; their French sweets and crystallised fruits are excellent, as are their almonds, figs and raisins. They have some handsome bonbon boxes in plush with artificial flowers, and in porcelain, which are suitable presents for Christmas and New Year. Besides these, they have dolls and a large supply of comestibles.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. have some pretty Christmas and New Year cards by the London Stereoscopic Company with views of historical places, such as Windsor Castle in cork, quite a novelty; a good assortment of E.-P. ware with some entrée dishes richly chased; their glass ware for table decorations is unique, while their work-baskets and photo frames in plush and Torquay ware are pretty and neat. In their tailoring department they have a good supply of winter goods, their speciality being shooting suits and riding breeches.

The enterprising young manufacturing firm of Mr. B. R. Grayston is showing well designed and well finished furniture in various stages of completion, elegant coverings for furniture, also a large quantity of pretty Drawing Room Tables—Japanese and English—some as low as Tls. 1.50. There are also gems of art in the way of wall plaques, pretty pictures on porcelain, fancy baskets, etc., etc., and original paintings by celebrated artists. The prices seemed to us to be so reasonable that they should bring an influx of visitors to the store.

Professor Vita can supply the musically inclined with handsome and substantial pianos and neat organs and harmoniums, at prices to suit most purses.

Mr. Soey Chong has excellent teas from different districts packed in handy boxes and tins suitable for presents.

Messrs. Yuet Sung & Co. are supplying their customers with Christmas and New Year cards, dolls, numerous toys; also sweets, bonbons and provisions.

Messrs. Y. Ching Chong & Co. have a large store full of all sorts of things and can supply at short notice a steam engine or a packet of needles. They have saddles, bridles, and whips for riding people, and trunks for travellers.

THE CHINESE RAILWAY CO.

The *Shi-pao* gives the accounts of this company, whose line of 90 *li* runs from Kaiping to Yen-chwang.

Accounts of the Chinese Railway Co. Capital Tls. 250,000, Distance 90 li.

4th to 9th moons 1887, or (including the intercalary 4th moon) 7 moons.

	4th.	1st. 4th.	5th.	6th.
Coal freight	3,146 32	2,872.74	2,970,478	3,179.062
Other "	215,502	304 653	490,612	313,573
Fares	468,20	625.259	697,379	587.205
Gross receipts	3,829,822	3,802.642	3,867,469	3,079,840
Expenses	2,143,881	2,267.695	2,174,211	2,200.132
Profit	1,684,941	1,534.947	1,693,258	1,879,708

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	7th	8th.	9th.
Coal freight	3,472.947	3,566.251	3,654.706
Other "	343.447	237.567	68.850
Fares	681.944	769 377	895.110
Gross receipts	4,498.338	4,573.195	4,620.706
Expenses	2,223.771	2,223.195	2,615.000
Profits	2,274.567	2,050.000	2,005.706

Total Profit....Tls. 13,124.127

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPER.

The *Hu Pao* publishes the new rules under which Hongkong and Macao junks, whether registered there or in China, whether flying the foreign or Chinese flag, whether trading with a treaty-port or a non treaty-port, are to report at the two new Custom-houses of Kowloong and Kungpak. Junks under foreign flag are entirely assimilated to foreign vessels, except in so far that they must report to the new Customs. Junks belonging to either colony flying the Chinese flag will fall under the cognisance of the Maritime or Native Customs in China, accordingly as the port frequented is a treaty-port or not. Chinese junks arriving at the colonies from non treaty-ports will pay in addition to what may have been paid in China, a half export duty at the new Custom-houses, and a whole import duty on returning. The total result seems to be that all junks, of all flags, will pay a tariff export or a tariff import duty either at the treaty-port or at one of the new Custom-houses, unless the junk is a Chinese owned junk from a non-treaty port, when the export-duty will be reduced in consideration of what may have already been paid to the native Customs at the port of departure.

The *Yih-wén Lu* says that a severe epidemic of quinsy has broken out in T'ai-yüan Fu (Shansi), and that more than a third of the population of Yang-kao District has been carried off by it already.

The *Hu Pao* says that a meeting of the officials appointed to improve the Soochow Creek has been held in the Taotai's office, and that it will be necessary to confer again before deciding to construct a dam and begin excavating operations.

The *Hu Pao* says that the waters of the Hung-tsêh have greatly subsided, and that all fear of injury to the Yangchow and the Hwai-an region is now at an end for the winter. The northern parts of An Hwei, and especially Shou Chou, are still under water. The same paper makes the singular statement that part of the Yellow River current is flowing backwards from the breach west into Honan and Hupeh. The *Shên Pao* hears that it has been resolved to deepen the channel of the Ku Ho, or Hai Ho, at Ting-k'i Dyke near Tung-t'ai City, opposite to the important Chao-kwan Sluice, which communicates with the Grand Canal. This will give a free course to the sea at the port of Wangkia Kiang.

THE LOSS OF THE TWO BRITISH STEAMERS.

The Hongkong papers contain full details of the loss of the two British steamers *Lorne* and *Vortigern*. The *Lorne* was, as we before reported, on a voyage from Saigon to Hongkong, with a cargo of rice, a number of Chinese, and one European passenger. She left Saigon on the 29th of November, and must have been making very slow way, as she was only off the south-east coast of Hainan, where she struck a rock, on the 4th inst. The sea was quite smooth, and the captain ordered the boats, with which the steamer was well supplied, to be lowered. One boat was capsized, drowning about ten Chinese. Two others got off safely, under the orders of the captain, who remained with the chief and third officer, the three engineers, and the European passenger, intending to follow. Soon after leaving the steamer, the two boats which had pushed off, saw her sink, and though they cruised about in search, the weather being perfectly clear, nothing was seen of the seven Europeans, and it is feared that they went down with the steamer. After six hours' rowing, the two boats arrived safely at the village of Tai Hoi in Hainan, where they were very kindly treated by the Chinese, who gave them $20 to buy food, and sent a guide with them to Hoihow, which they reached after four days' journey. The narrator of the story was one of the survivors of the *Vortigern*, so that he has been twice wrecked. The *Vortigern*, a Liverpool steamer of 876 tons net belonging to Mr. W. M. Dixon, the owner of the *Vespasian*, which is also missing, left Sourabaya with a cargo of sugar for Hongkong on the 5th of November. All went well until the 13th, when a gale was encountered, which increased on the 14th. The rudder chains parted more than once, throwing the steamer into the trough of the sea, and some of the boats were smashed, and everything on deck carried away. Gradually the water filled the stokehold, and on the 18th it was apparent that the ship would founder. The two remaining boats were got ready, some of the crew and Chinese passengers being washed overboard in the meantime, those that remained getting away in the two boats, one having a sail and towing the other. They had a few biscuits and one tin of dirty water. After two days' voyage, they reached Cape Verella, finding there the British barque *Nicoya* the captain of which supplied their wants. They landed on the 22nd, and the Captain of the French garrison there was most kind to them, supplying them with provisions and chairs, and sending them with an escort of ten soldiers to Nihatreng. They reached there in three days and were most kindly treated at the French Residency, being sent down to the nearest port, and there put on board the M.M. steamer *Aréthuse* for Saigon. Here the British Consul took charge of them, and sent them up in the first steamer leaving, the *Octa*, to Hongkong.—To add to this long list of casualties, the *Daily Press* states that a telegram had been received in Hongkong to the effect that the fine steamer *Isla de Panay* of the Del Campo line has been lost on the Spanish coast while on her usual voyage out from Europe to Manila. The *Isla de Panay*, formerly the British steamer *Massilia*, was of 2,332 tons net register, built at Greenock by Scott & Co. in 1882.

Fuller accounts of the loss of the steamer *Lorne* are published in the Hongkong papers. From these it appears that the first boat went off without orders, and the second boat could not be got back to the wreck owing to the insubordination of the Malay crew. The third engineer swam to the dinghy, and was picked up by a junk. The captain, chief engineer and European passenger were drowned, and it is feared that the second engineer and third officer are drowned too, as they were left hanging to a broken boat at sea. The telegram does not say who left them in that condition. What we said lately about bulkheads, in reference to the loss of the *Killarney*, applies also to the *Lorne*. It appears that only one hold was penetrated by the rock on which the steamer struck, and yet she sank in smooth water not long after the accident. Nothing is said in the second officer's report of any endeavours to keep the steamer afloat, the whole efforts of the crew having been apparently directed to getting the boats ready; but probably we must await the formal enquiry before we shall know all the facts.

A very interesting account of the loss of the British steamer *Lorne*, by Mr. Nethersole, the third engineer, appeared in the *Daily Press* of the 17th inst. The passengers appear to have become confused the moment the vessel struck the sunken rock. Two boats were got out after some difficulty on account of the passengers crowding into them, and in consequence of which the gig could not be got clear of her tackle and several of her occupants fell into the water. After one or two futile attempts to get out No. 1 lifeboat, she had to be abandoned owing to the rocking of the ship; but it the sailors had not rushed to the other boats, and had remained to assist the European passengers in the work, the boat could have been safely lowered. An effort was next made to get out No. 2 lifeboat, but was also, and for similar reasons, given up, and by this time the vessel was rapidly settling down. Life belts and buoys were then distributed amongst the passengers. The boats which had been successfully lowered were cut adrift and last good byes spoken, and before this had been well concluded the ill fated steamer rolled over and sank on her port side, throwing everyone on her into the water. No. 1 lifeboat, which had been very much damaged, floated bottom upwards, and Chinese could now and then be seen struggling to get from underneath. The chief engineer, the second engineer, the third officer, and the narrator, however, contrived to get on her bottom and there they remained, till they saw another upturned boat in apparently better condition, with the Captain, chief officer, and a Mr. Ripley, a passenger, clinging to her. Those on the sinking lifeboat then made for the sounder looking craft, and all succeeded in reaching her except the chief engineer who sank and was never seen afterwards. An attempt was now made to right the boat but failed, and the hopes of the unfortunate men were turned to the second officer, who they believed was in another boat looking out for them. They were disappointed in this, however, and saw nothing but wreckage with Chinese clinging to each piece floating by. There were also some Chinamen clinging to the boat but one by one they dropped off from exhaustive, and the Captain also soon disappeared. The chief officer and Mr. Ripley succumbed in like manner when the sea rose, and the upturned boat commenced to roll. The following afternoon the few survivors clinging to the boat observed another empty one floating by, and though the sea was high they attempted to reach her, but Mr. Nethersole was the only one who succeeded in doing so. He tried to make the land, which was in sight, and was passed by several junks who did not stop to pick him up; but he was eventually picked up by one of these craft whose occupants had more charity than the others. The rest of Mr. Nethersole's narrative is as follows:—

About 10 a.m. a junk was close by, which I hailed, and they bore down and picked me up. I tried to make them understand that there were others afloat besides myself, but failed. They took off my clothes and gave me dry ones, and also water, of which I was sorely in need. By three or four o'clock in the afternoon the junk brought up, and they gave me as much food as I could eat, at the same time picking out the choicest pieces of fish for me, and they seemed pleased to see me eat; they always attended to my wants first. Some time during the night I was awakened by their hoisting sail, and about three hours afterwards we anchored at Tam-mun, where, after giving me a good breakfast and some samshu, they took me ashore, and about half-an-hour afterwards they brought a man to me who could speak English. I was feeling very ill, suffering from chills, and my legs were so swollen and cramped from long immersion that I could scarcely walk. The man (Ah Kee) who spoke English told me he had been employed as boy on the steamer *Atholl*, belonging to the same company as the *Lorne*. He invited me to stay in his house until I was able to walk, and said he would then guide me to Hoihow. Previous to parting with the junk captain he gave me 400 cash [40 cents), saying he would give me more if he had it, and he wished me a speedy passage to Hongkong. As soon as I arrived at Ah Kee's house I went to bed, and he set about making me chicken broth, his people washing and mending my clothes and making me as comfortable as possible.

Dec. 8th—Remained at Ah Kee's house all day. He made some beef tea and cooked

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a beefsteak for breakfast. Began to feel much better and could walk with more comfort. I proposed to start for Hoihow the following morning.

Dec. 9th—After a good breakfast of beefsteak and sweet potatoes and fruit we set off for Hoihow at 7 a.m., and by noon reached the town of Nitoong, where we called upon the Mandarin and told our story. He was extremely kind, offering us food and soldiers to guide us to the next Mandarin's, which I declined, as Ah Kee knew the road. The Mandarin then gave me 1,000 cash and a passport, and as I was anxious to resume our journey we started off again at once. By sunset we reached the village of Taiwo, where we put up at a hotel for the night. Ah Kee made a splendid supper of grilled chicken, rice, sweet potatoes, and tea, which I relished greatly, as I had not eaten since morning.

Dec. 10—After breakfast we started again, an hour before daylight, and walked on until noon, when we stopped and took rice and boiled eggs. After a wash and an hour's rest we again went on, and at 5 p.m. reached the town of Ling-on, where I handed in my passport to the Mandarin, who gave me another and 500 cash. As the boat for Pook-cheong was just preparing to leave I had to hurry down to the beach and get aboard, buying a little tea, sugarcane, and oranges for supper, to be taken on our way.

December 11th.—About 9 a.m. reached Pookcheong, landed, and proceeded at once to Hoihow, which I reached at 11 a.m. Throughout my journey across country I received the greatest kindnes and attention from the natives, and more especially from my guide Ah Kee.

Mr. Nethersole adds that he considers there is a bare chance of the third officer and second engineer having been picked up, as there were so many junks about.

The following is the very inconclusive finding of the Naval Court held at Saigon, to inquire into the loss of the *Vortigern*:—Finding and order of a Naval Court held at the British Consulate, Saigon, on the 29th November, 1887, to investigate the loss of the British steamship *Vortigern*:—The *Vortigern* was a steamer of 876 tons net register, official number 74536, built at Liverpool in 1876 and owned there.

It appears from the evidence given before this Court that she sailed from Sonrabaya on or about the 6th November, 1887, bound for Hongkong, laden with a cargo of sugar; she had a crew of 30 hands all told, as well as 16 passengers. There were Chinese compradores and cooks belonging to the charterer.

Ordinary weather was met with until the 14th November, on the afternoon of which day a gale commenced, increasing in violence and without cessation until the 18th, when the steamer foundered at 1 p.m. Fifteen Chinese passengers were lost, one Malay seaman, two cooks and mess room steward (Chinese.)

The Court having regard to the circumstances above shortly given finds as follows:—

That the master, Joseph Brown, appears to have navigated his vessel in a proper manner, and to have done what he could to avert the disaster, and the Court sees no ground for blaming his conduct.

That the officers and crew appear to have conducted themselves properly.

The Court finds that the British steamship *Vortigern* foundered on the 18th November, about 1 p.m., in Lat. 12 deg. 30 sec. N. and Long, 113 deg. 20 sec. E., through a continuance of heavy weather, seas making a clean breach over her, smashing engine-room skylight and doors, carrying away fore part of after-house and head of tunnel ventilator, so admitting large quantities of water into the ship, by which she sank.

The loss of life is to be deplored, but it was evidently occasioned by the rush of panic-stricken passengers into one of the boats, against the attempts of the officers to prevent them.

Dated at Saigon this thirtieth day of November, 1887. Expenses £6.14.

CHAS. F. TREMLETT,
H.B.M. Consul,
President.
M. DUFF,
Master, British s.s. *Octa.*
O. R. YOUNG,
Master, British s.s. *St. Bernard.*

WINE GROWING IN FRANCE.—According to the report of one of the large brandy shippers (Messrs. Rouyer, Guillet & Co., of Cognac), this year's vintage is now complete, and the result is satisfactory. The wines are strong and the quality is the best made for many years. The vines all over the Cognac district are fast recovering themselves from phylloxera, and presented this summer a most luxuriant appearance. In a few years, at this rate, the vintages will reach their former splendour, and Cognac brandy, which is always consumed to the fullest extent of supplies, will be plentiful.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The following letter has been addressed to The Liebig's Extract of Meat Company Limited, London.—"Accra, Gold Coast Colony, West Africa, 16th September, 1886 Gentlemen, I enclose two labels taken from pots containing ABOMINABLE COMPOUNDS, which I find, after nine months' experience, to be utterly useless. They were supplied to the Medicinal Department here, I suppose, as genuine 'Liebig.' Having used your extract extensively for ten years, I consider it a most valuable preparation; and sincerely regret it is possible for other firms to impose worthless imitations on credulous people.—Your obedient servant, A. WOODBURN-HERON, Assistant Colonial Surgeon." This is one of the many instances showing that abominable compounds are sold, unfortunately with the sanction of the English law, under the name of Liebig's Extract of Meat, which have not the slightest title to be called by that name, and consumers will do well to ask for the only sort guaranteed by Baron Liebig.

Advertisement.

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RESERVE LIABILITY £750,000

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LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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Current Accounts may also be opened in Dollars on terms which may be had on application.

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6 ,, ,, 4%
3 ,, ,, 3%

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F. C. BISHOP,
Manager.

254
31jy-88 c.a. Shanghai, 1st August, 1887.

OPIUM

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH DECEMBER, 1887.

IMPORTS.	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	Pls.	Chests.	Pls	Chests.	Pls	Chests.	Pls.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	72½	72.50	5	6.00	..	..	..	..
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	5	5.21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landed direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	77½	77.71	5	6.00	..	..	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	123	123.00	128	153.60	83	99.60	1	1.00

RE-EXPORTED from board Receiving Vessels:—

Description.	Chinkiang.		Wuhu.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Wenchow.		Tamsui.		Swatow.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Whgt.	Pls.
Malwa	115½	115.50	87½	87.50	51	51.00	21	21.00	2	2.00	..	..	..	..	71	71.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	348	348.00
Patna	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9.60	12	14.40
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3.60
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	115½	115.50	87½	87.50	51	51.00	25	25.80	5	5.60	..	..	..	..	71	71.00	..	..	..	..	3	9.60	363	366.00

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 20th December, 1887.

PIECE GOODS.—Although the business reported does not run into such large figures as at this period of last year, still, we are sure that the amount done far exceeds it, the market having been very active, and buyers quite eager to secure goods even at the higher prices now demanded, but it is difficult to gauge the quantity settled, as it is becoming more and more common for buyers to stipulate that their transactions shall not be "sung out." This year has had the advantage over last, in that exchange has been on the rise, and, at the same time, prices have been improving steadily, while last year importers were willing to meet the dealers in order to secure their exchange. Almost all of the private contracts have been for long delivery, if not "to arrive," immediate requirements being supplied by the auctions, where also a considerable improvement is noticeable. Unsold stocks of nearly all the staple goods are very low, but supplies are coming in freely.

Grey Shirtings, 8 4-lbs.—The reported transactions exceed in the aggregate 170,000 pieces, but this does not nearly represent the amount of business done. As published, sales are :—*Green Queen's Head* ₱1.35, *Blue Cock* ₱1 42½, CPH *Green Lion* ₱1.45, *Blue ditto* ₱1.47, *Red Goose* ₱1.47½, *Pa-sze du* ₱1.49, *Green Stag* ₱1.51, *Blue Fish* ₱1.52, *Red Dragon and Dragon* ₱1.52½, *Silver Sycee* ₱1.55½, *Red Stag* ₱1.57½, *Red 2 Lion and Flag* ₱158/59, *Man and Cash*, *Red Unicorn* (20,000 pieces), *Red and Gold Star*, and *Blue Star* ₱1.60) *Blue Anchor* and *Blue Goose* ₱1 61, *Red Wild Man* ₱1.61/62½, *Green 5-Men* ₱1.62½, *Red Joss* ₱1.62/64, *Red Tea Caddy* (15,000 pieces, ₱1.63½/65 (less 1%), *Five Boys* ₱1.63, *Red Stag* ₱1 66, and *Blue Stag* ₱1 67½. Prices have advanced all round, the demand being pretty general for all qualities, and they have been eagerly taken both privately and at auction. Sales have been chiefly "to arrive," or for two months prompt.

6lbs. and 7lbs.—These weights have only been sold at auction, prices for the former being slightly weaker, but 7-lb. goods are firm and advancing.

9.12lbs. to 11lbs.—The demand for these makes has set in now and settlements are announced of fully 40,000 pieces at ₱2.07½ for 9.12lbs. *Red Star*, ₱1.87 for *Gold 3-Man*, ₱1 97½ for 10lbs. *Red Butterfly*, ₱2.16½ (less 1%) for *Blue Dragon and 5 Old Men*, ₱2.20 for *Blue Stag* (10,000 pieces), ₱2 30 for 10.8lbs. *Red Star*, and 11lbs. *Artillery* (less 1%). Prices, especially for the heavier makes, show considerable improvement at auction.

12lbs.—This weight has also been in good request and sales of 10,000 pieces are reported, say E.E.E. ₱2.40, and the same price for 王王王, *Soldier* ₱2.50, and *Two Stork* ₱2.52½.

White Shirtings.—There is a fair demand for the better makes of 64 and 72-reeds and rather higher prices have been paid. Some 30,000 pieces are reported to have changed hands at, for 64-reeds, ₱1.65 for *Green Cock*, ₱1.72½ for *Red 2-Lion and Flag*, and *Blue Stag* (12,500 pieces) ₱1.87½, and higher counts at ₱1.88 for *Blue Crown No.* 350, ₱2 00 for *No.* 700, ₱2.02½ for *No.* 3, and ₱2.15 for *Gold 2-Eagle*. Rates have improved at auction for all kinds.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—Sales are few and far between, under 5,000 pieces have been reported this week, prices are firm, however, and are gradually creeping up. *Blue Pa sze-du* has been taken at ₱1.06, *Single Man and Fish* ₱1 06½, *Three Man and Fish* ₱1.16 and *Red Wildman* ₱1.18. At Auction prices are also firm and inclined to advance.

8-lbs.—The demand is very limited for these goods and only a few bales are saleable at a time, but prices are hardening.

Drills.—*English.*—Beyond the small Auction offerings we have only heard of the sale of 1,800 pieces *Beaver* at the previous price ₱2.82½, but rates appear firm with an upward tendency.

American.—No transactions have taken place, in fact we doubt if there are any here. A substantial advance on the last price paid could be obtained now.

Jeans.—*English.*—There is a slightly better feeling and Auction chops have improved somewhat.

Sheetings.—*English.*—These goods do not attract much attention as yet, and we have again only one transaction to report, namely, *Black 4 Men* at ₱2.40 less 1%.

American.—Nothing at all has been done this week, holders wanting a considerable advance on last prices. Stocks in first hands are not heavy we believe.

Cotton Yarn.—*English.*—Nothing reported, and there has not been so much enquiry.

Bombay.—The market is still very quiet and buying only for Chefoo. Settlements of 593 bales have been made at previous prices, namely : 16s.—143 bales *Prince* ₱52, *Remington* ₱53, *West Indian* ₱53¼ and *F. Petit* ₱55; 24s,—450 bales *West Indian* ₱57 35, *Alexandra* ₱58¼, *Connaught* ₱59 and *E. D. Sassoon* ₱59½. 20s. are readily taken at quotations on arrival.

Fancy Goods.—The market for *Velvets* is wretchedly dull still ; 500 pieces *Wildman* have been taken, in small lots, at ₱0.11½, but it is difficult to place them at all. *Turkey Reds* are in but small demand, prices, however, keep steady ; 1,500 pieces *Gold Dragon* have sold at ₱1.64½ for 3½-lbs., ₱1.77 for 3¾-lbs., and ₱1.95 for 4½ lbs. *Muslins* appear to be coming into favor again, the sale being reported of 10,000 pieces *Red Lion* at ₱0.46. The market for *Prints* is very quiet, and there is not much enquiry for *Cotton Lastings* and *Italians*.

Woollen Goods.—There is not much change to report in this department, and as far as we can learn transactions have been confined entirely to the auctions where *Camlets* have improved somewhat, especially the common goods at late sales. *Long Ells* are steady at auction, but there is very little demand privately for them. *Spanish Stripes*, best chops are again a trifle firmer but there is not much life in the market. *Lastings* are steady, except the common makes which sell very irregularly. *Union Cloth* is steady at auction but the demand is very light, also for *Russian* and *Medium Cloth*.

Metals.—From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's Report :—There has been very little activity in the Import trade during the week under review, no doubt owing to the scarcity of money and the approach of the Chinese New Year. Deliveries have been very unsatisfactory, and no orders of any importance have been recorded. LEAD has not only maintained the position it assumed some weeks ago, but has advanced beyond it. Some 400 tons L B are reported to have changed hands at ₱5 20 to 5.25, and the market closes firm at ₱5.30. PIG IRON.—A sale of 100 tons Japan is reported at ₱15.50 and small sales of Chinese have been made at similar rates. NAILROD IRON.—continues firm, but the actual amount of business done during the week has not been very extensive. BAR IRON is very scarce. Sales have been made of 36 tons Scotch, round, at ₱2 20, and 38 tons square, at ₱2. OLD IRON.—Contracts of any magnitude have not transpired. Sales on the spot are :—60 tons Cable Wire, at ₱1.80, and 20 tons Galvanised Wire, at ₱2.05. STRAITS TIN has remained unchanged, but is selling in small quantities only at present. JAPAN COPPER.—Prices have further strengthened, and a sale of 170 piculs Chowso has been made at ₱15. ZINC SHEATHING.—50 cases, No. 5/10. have changed hands at ₱6. SANDALWOOD is scarce, and good quality wanted at ₱4.10 to ₱4.25.

Miscellaneous.—From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's report :—MATCHES.—Remain fairly steady. 65 cases Vienna, Butterfly and Rainbow Chop, have been sold at ₱17.75, and at auction 85 cases damaged Safeties ex *Tartar*, were sold at ₱12.40 to ₱13.75. DYES AND COLOURS.—Have met with a little more attention. Sales reported are :—30,000 bottles, ea. 2 oz., Crystal Green, Joss Chop, at 11½ cands. 2,000 tins, ea. 8 oz., Magenta, Eagle Chop, at 57 cands. 1,000 bottles, ea. 2 oz., Blue, Eagle Chop, at 22 cands. 1,300 tins, ea. 8 oz., Crystal Green, 2 Boys Chop, at 28 cands. 1,000 tins, ea. 8 oz, Violet, Woman Chop, at 40 cands. 2,000 tins, ea. 1 catty, Picric Acid at 24 cands. 7,000 bottles, ea. 2 oz, Scarlet, 2 Boys Chop, at 5½ cands. And at auction, damaged goods :—2,000 bottles, ea. 2 oz, Crystal Green, Flower Chop, at 9½ to 10¼ cands., 1,000 tins, ea. 8 oz., 3 R. Scarlet, Tiger Chop, at 15¾ cands., 1,000 tins, ea. 8 oz., 3 R Ponceau, Woman Chop, at 13½ cands., 1,000 tins, ea. 8 oz., 3 R, Scarlet Extra, Tiger Chop, at 15 cands. BUTTONS.—Some 65 cases Plain, 0/4, are reported booked at ₱35.50, and 10 cases Deep Cut, No. 2/4, at ₱47. TOWELS.—A sale of 2,700 dozen, 32×16, Huck, is reported at 30¼ cands.

Kerosene Oil.—This market has ruled quiet, and deliveries have fallen off considerably. Business during the week has been almost entirely confined to sales between natives at ₱1.35 to ₱1.36½, for short prompt. Arrivals are *Fide et Amore*, with 48,700 cases Devoes, mostly unsold, and *Eclipse* with 57,600 cases Devoes, sold to arrive, some time ago, at ₱1.26. Stocks including above arrivals are about 575,000 cases.

Opium.—Closing quotations :—Malwa, new, at ₱396 ; old, at ₱403 ; Patna, new, ₱354 ; Benares, new ₱351.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. Cromie & Burkill's circular :—London telegrams quote : "Silk dull."

RAW SILKS.—Business has been almost entirely suspended during the week owing to unfavourable Home advices and as in the meantime exchange has been rising steadily an early resumption of purchases seems unlikely. Holders have in some cases been willing to meet the market to the extent of ₱10 *a* 12½ per picul, but no settlements have transpired beyond those given below.

Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, from the 13th to the 19th December are about 600 bales of White Silks, and 130 piculs of Yellow Silks.

Our estimate of total settlements was somewhat over the mark last week, we therefore make no addition thereto in this issue.

RE-REELS—The American Mail took 99 bales, no business since her departure.

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WILD SILKS.—There has been more enquiry and settlements are about 400 bales. New cargo has realised ₹120 for Fair and old seasons' Silk has been sold at ₹115 *a* 117½.

WASTE SILKS.—Some business has been done in Curlies 1, 2, 3 at ₹62, in Long Honan No. 1 at ₹64, Szechuen Frisonets at ₹25 and in Tussah 1 and 2 at ₹75 and ₹71.

SHANTUNG PONGEES.—No business.

Purchases include :—TAYSAAM.—9/12 Moss, Market at ₹265. Skeins, Double Man II at ₹270. TUSSAH.—Raw new fair at ₹1.20 RE-REELED TSATLEE.—Best chop at ₹452½, Market 1 at ₹372½, III at ₹350.

		1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
Settlements for this mail †	about	750	1,000	2,500	2,000	1,000	1,500 bales.
,, for the season † ..	,,	37,000	42,000	38,500	45,000	37,500	36,500 ,,
Stock	,,	11,000	9,500	7,500	6,500	6,500	22,000 ,,
Total Arrivals	,,	48,000	51,500	46,000	51,500	44,000	58,500 ,,

† Exclusive of purchases for re-sale on this market.

	*England.	*France, &c.	*Total Europe.*	*America.*	*India & Egypt.*	*Coast & Straits.*	*Grand Total.*
Export White Silk	2,667	23,003	25,670	1,960	269	746	28,645 bales
,, Yellow ,, ...	55	2,430	2,485	3	1,757	169	4,414 ,,
,, Wild ,, ...	700	1,983	2,683	15	64	240	3,002 ,,
	3,422	27,416	30,838	1,978	2,090	1,115	36,061 ,,
Against in 1886-87.....	2,507	33,478	35,985	3,334	586	833	40,738 ,,
,, 1885-86.....	7,974	21,269	29,243	4,387	2,891	1,033	36,554 ,,

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.
Also 1,690 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.
,, 114 ,, ,, to Continent.

Tea.—BLACK.—A fair amount of business has been done during the week, and settlements aggregate 12,650 half-chests. A few Shantams have been bought at from ₹7¼ *a* 7.6, and Common to Good Common at ₹8¼ *a* 12¾ per picul, the latter grades shewing an advance of ¼ *a* ½ a tael per picul on previous quotations.

Fair to Medium grades have been in demand at from ₹14½ *a* 18¼ shewing strong prices, and the stock is nearly weeded of desirable parcels.

STOCK.—24,300 half-chests against 15,000 half-chests in 1886-1887.

GREEN.—In Country Teas there has been a moderate business passing, and prices generally have ruled in favour of buyers. Medium to Fine Moyunes have been most dealt in at ₹19 *a* 21½ per picul. Commoner descriptions have been neglected. Pingsueys have been taken to a fair extent at rather irregular prices.

STOCK—73,000 half-chests against 30,657 half-chests in 1886 87.

SUMMARY OF SETTLEMENTS SINCE LAST MAIL.

Pingsuey	6,100	half-chests at	₹12.10	*a*	₹27¼	per picul.
Moyune.....	5,493	,, ,,	18	,,	21½	,,
Teenkai.....	1,641	,, ,,	18	,,	20	,,
Fychow.....	594	,, ,,	15.60	,,	17	,,

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAI AND YANGTZE PORTS.

From commencement of season to date :—

	1887-88.			1886-87.		
	Black.	*Green.*	*Total.*	*Black.*	*Green.*	*Total.*
To Great Britain.....	48,492,076 lbs.	5,904,996 lbs.	54,397,072 lbs.	63,564,298 lbs.	5,804,970 lbs.	69,369,268 lbs.
Russia direct	12,071,400 ,,	..... ,,	12,071,400 ,,	11,616,300 ,,	..... ,,	11,616,300 ,,
America	4,205,736 ,,	9,985,542 ,,	14,191,278 ,,	3,252,242 ,,	12,505,078 ,,	15,757,320 ,,

Freights.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report :—Since date of our last issue, 7th instant, we have again to report a quiet market Business in Coast freights continues very dull, the only transactions are those reported below. Nagasaki Coal freights to this are lower, whilst the bulk of the chartering has been done in Japan.

For London, *viâ* usual ports of call and Suez Canal :—For this season of the year, quite a large quantity of cargo has been offering, but rates remain without change, by all lines, viz : £1 per ton of 40 cubic feet. The only steamers on the berth besides the Mail boats, are Holt's s s. *Antenor*, for despatch this afternoon, and Shire Line s.s. *Flintshire* (*viâ* Nagasaki) on the 25th instant for London, Hamburg and Antwerp.

For New York, *viâ* usual ports of call and Suez Canal :—Rates are unaltered, viz :—Tea, and General Cargo, valued over £16 per ton f.o.b. 45s. per ton. General Cargo, from £12 to £16 per ton f.o.b. 40s. per ton. General Cargo, under £12 per ton f.o.b. 35s. per ton. On the berth s.s. *Port Victor* for despatch about 'Xmas ; she will be followed by the steamers *Bengloe* and *Sussex*. There is at present no sailing vessel on the berth.

Departures for London *viâ* Suez Canal :—Ben Line s.s. *Benvenue* (*viâ* Foochow) on the 10th instant ; Holt's s.s. *Priam* (*viâ* Foochow and Swatow) on the 11th instant ; Holt's s.s. *Nestor* (*viâ* Foochow and Swatow) on the 17th instant, and Glen Line s.s. *Glengyle* (*viâ* Foochow) on the 20th instant.

Departure for New York, viâ Suez Canal :—The s.s. *Guy Mannering* (viâ Foochow, Amoy and Hongkong) on the 16th instant.

Quotations are :—Newchwang to Swatow, season closed. Chefoo to Swatow, 16 Mex. cents per picul, nominal. Nagasaki to Shanghai, $1.10 per ton of Coal net, for steamers : $1.00 ex ship, for sailing vessels, small enquiry.

(These rates include any cargo hence to Nagasaki for Charterer's account freight free).

Settlements during the fortnight have been :—*Watergeus*, Bel. steamer, 625 tons register, for one year, $2,850 per month. *Feiloong*, British steamer, 752 tons register, Nagasaki back to this, two trip', $1,275 per trip, despatch. *Satsuma*, British barque, 364 tons register, hence to Kobe with general cargo, 15 Mex. cents per picul, despatch.

Disengaged vessels in port.—*Eclipse*, American ship, 1,536 tons register. *F. H. Drews*, German barque, 623 tons register.

Coal.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report :—Our last report was issued on the 7th instant ; since then, we have nothing of importance to report beyond the change in the Wollongong market. Arrivals during the fortnight are perhaps a trifle over the average, and almost entirely of Japan kinds. CARDIFF :—Very little enquiry—prices unchanged, and no transactions to report. AMERICAN ANTHRACITE :—A very firm, but small market—none on offer that we know of. AUSTRALIAN :—Wollongong.—By latest telegraphic advices from Australia there was none afloat, or loading for this port. The entire stock is in the hands of native dealers, and is variously estimated at from 3,500 to 4,500 tons. We doubt much if the first figures named are exceeded. Considering none can reach us for over a month, holders are strong in their demands, and purchasers in small lots are compelled to pay top rates, say ₹7.25 to ₹7.50 per ton. For a steamer cargo of about 2,000 tons, to arrive within two months, ₹6.80 per ton ex godown, has been offered and we believe even a little more would readily be given, if there was a prospect of coming to actual business. NEWCASTLE, N.S.W.—No cargo to arrive, our quotation is consequently nominal. JAPAN :—There is no change in the market for this Coal, prices are much the same as last quoted.

		Per ton.	
Cardiff, ex ship	Tls.	8.00	nominal.
American Anthracite, to arrive, ex ship..	,,	11.00	enquiry.
Sydney, Wollongong, ex sailing ship ...	,,	6.80	offers.
,, steamer cargo ex godown...	,,	6.80	,,
Newcastle, N.S.W, ex ship	,,	6.50	nominal.
Japan, Takasima Lump, ex godown.....	,,	4.50	,,

		Per ton.	
Japan, Takasima dust, ex godown.....	Tls.	2.75	nominal.
,, Miiké Lump, ex ship	,,	3.75	,,
,, ,, dust, ex ship	,,	2.65	sales.
,, Imabuko, ex ship	,,	2.75	,,
,, Karatz, ex ship (best)	,,	3.50	,,
Keelung, ex ship.....	,,	3.00	,,

(The above quotations are for cargoes, and do not represent rates for small lots ex godown, which fluctuate with the supply and demand.)

Arrivals during the fortnight have been :—Takasima Dust, 903 tons ; Takasima Lump, 2,698 tons ; Mixed Japan, 8,117 tons ; Miiké Lump, 1,985 ; Miiké Dust, 627 tons ; Miiké Nut, 503 tons ; Keelung, 600 tons ; total, 15,433 tons.

Shares.—Only a moderate business has been done in the past eight days, Hongkong Banks having been sold at 154 per cent. premium for 31st instant, and 157 for 31st March and 150 for cash. In Insurances, Unions have been taken at $90, Yangtzes at ₹111, Hongkong Fires at $395 for 30th April, and 384 and 380 for cash, and China Fires at $77½ and 77 for 31st instant. Perak Tins have changed hands at $15 and 15½ for cash.

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Exchange has been subject to great fluctuations during the mail, in consequence of the erratic course of silver, which rose at one time to 45¼, but has to-day fallen to 44¼. Business has been small in Sterling and Rupees. Native interest is 1 mace, equal to 3⅝ per cent. per annum. Council Drafts have been alloted at 1/5d., but during the week special allotment were made as high as 1/5 7/32d.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morriss & Fergusson's Weekly Circular.)

	On London.								France.		New York.		Hong-Kong.	India.
	T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		Docty. 4 m/s.			Rupees. T/Transfers.
	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest		
Thursday, 15th ...	4.3¾	4.3⅞	4.4⅝	4.4⅞	4.4⅞	4.5	4.5	4.5⅛	5.59/5.62	5.59/5.62	92½	92½	27½	305½
Friday, 16th...	4.4	4.4	4.4¾	4.4⅞	4.5	4.5½	4.5⅛	4.5¼	5.59/5.62	5.60/5.63	92⅝	92¼	27⅝	306
Saturday, 17th ...	4.4⅛	4.4¼	4.4¾	4.5	4.5¼	4.5⅝	4.5⅜	4.5½	5.62/5.65	5.63/5.66	92	92	27⅝	305
Monday, 19th	4.4¼	4.4¼	4.5⅛	4.5⅛	4.5⅜	4.5⅝	4.5½	4.5⅝	5.63 5.66	5.64 5.67	91¾	91¾	27⅞	305
Tuesday, 20th	4.4¼	4.4¼	4.5⅛	4.5⅛	4.5⅜	4.5½	4.5½	4.5⅝	5.63/5.66	5.64/5.67	92	91¾	27⅝	305
Wednesday, 21st...	4.4	4.3	4.4⅝	4.4¾	4.5	4.5¼	4.5⅛	4.5⅜	5.61/5.64	5.62/5.65	92¼	92	27⅞	305
Thursday, 22nd ...	4.3⅝	4.3⅝	4.4½	4.4½	4.4¾	4.4¾	4.4¾	4.5	5.57/5.60	5.58/5.61	93	92¾	27⅝	305

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week have comprised the following Goods :—

	Last week.		Corresponding week last year.			Last week.		Corresponding week last year.		
Grey Shirtings.....	29,755 pcs.	against	31,735 pcs.	and	28.045 pcs.	Velvets	..... pcs.	against	..... pcs.	and 300 pcs.
White ,, ...	8,010 ,,	,,	6,860 ,,	,,	6,660 ,,	Velveteens	..... ,,	,,	..... ,,	,, 60 ,,
T-Cloths	2,000 ,,	,,	3,220 ,,	,,	2,770 ,,	Cotton Yarn	..... bales	,,	... .. bales	,, 5 bales.
Drills, English.....	720 ,,	,,	645 ,,	,,	1,320 ,,	Camlets	1,660 pcs.	,,	1,670 pcs.	,, 1.420 pcs.
Jeans, ,, ...	740 ,,	,,	930 ,,	,,	360 ,,	Long Ells..... ...	600 ,,	,,	600 ,,	,, 640 ,,
Sheetings, English	1,080 ,,	,,	960 ,,	,,	360 ,,	Lastings	1,180 ,,	,,	1,320 ,,	,, 580 ,,
Turkey Reds	50 ,,	,,	210 ,,	,,	..... ,,	Spanish Stripes	768 ,,	,,	708 ,,	,, 408 ,,

COTTON GOODS.

At *E-wo*, on 14th instant—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—3,000 pieces ; *Red Peacock* ₮1.34½/35¾. *Black Tea Caddy* X.X. ₮1.51¼, *Blue Bell* X.X. ₮1.64, *Blue Tea Caddy* D.D.D. ₮1.64½/65½, *Blue 2-Bell* ₮1.68¾, and *Blue 2-Tea Caddy* ₮1.71¾.

10-lbs.—500 pieces ; *Blue Tea Caddy* X.X. ₮1 93/93½, *Blue Tea Caddy* D.D.D. ₮2.08¼.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—350 pieces ; *Red Tea Caddy* ₮1.15/15¼

8-lbs.—300 pieces *Red Tea Caddy* ₮1 30½.

Drills.—*English*, 14-lbs.—150 pieces *Flying Dragon* X.X. ₮2 33½.

Sheetings.—*English*, 14-lbs.—200 pieces ; *Blue Crab* ₮2.35/35½, and *Blue Bell* ₮2.41½/42.

Turkey Reds.—50 pieces *Mandarin* 4 lbs. ₮1.51½.

At *Yuen-fong*, on 15th instant—

Grey Shirtings.—6-lbs.—2,325 pieces ; *Two Man* ₮0.95, *Blue 3-Students* ₮1.00¾.

7-lbs.—1,560 pieces ; *Blue Loyal Son* ₮1.30, *Blue Britannia* ₮1.31/31½, *Blue 4-Sister* ₮1.36/37¾, and *Blue Three Students* ₮1 44.

8.4-lbs.—6,540 pieces ; *Two Man* ₮1.37¼. *House* ₮1.39¾, *Blue Loyal Son* ₮1.47¾, *Blue Britannia* ₮1.48/48¼, *Blue 4 Sister* ₮1.50¾/51¼, *Blue 3-Students* ₮1.54, *Red Loyal Son* ₮1.55½. *Blue double Shield* ₮1.56¾/57½, *Red double Shield* ₮1.60¾, *Red Three Students* ₮1.62¼/62½, *Five Brothers* ₮1.62½/62½, *Painted Three Students* ₮1.65.

10-lbs.—1,900 pieces ; *Blue Loyal Son* ₮1.61, *Blue Britannia* ₮1.66½, *Red Britannia* ₮1.87/87½, *Red Loyal Son* ₮1.87½/87½, *Red Three Students* ₮1.98¼, and *Red Four Sister* ₮2.10¼.

10.$\frac{3}{12}$-lbs.—650 pieces ; *Painted Loyal Son* ₮2 22, and *Gold Britannia* ₮2.22½/23¼.

11-lbs.—500 pieces ; *Painted Three Students* ₮2.30/30¼.

12-lbs.—420 pieces ; *Squirrel* C. ₮2.27¼, *Nine Lions* ₮2.36¼, and *Soldier* ₮2.36¾.

White Shirtings.—64-reed, 4,100 pieces ; *Blue House* bright ₮1.50½/51, and dull ₮1.48¾/49, *Blue Double Lighthouse* bright ₮1.55/55½, and dull ₮1 53½. and *Black and Gold 3 Students* ₮1.75¼/75½.

72-reed.—3 610 pieces ; *White and Gold Three Students* ₮1.98¾/99¼. *Red Double Lighthouse* bright ₮2.01¼/01½, dull ₮2.02¼/02½, *Red and Gold Star* bright ₮2.10/10¼, dull ₮2.10.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—800 pieces : *Blue Britannia* ₮1.05¾, *Blue Loyal Son* ₮1.06, *Blue 3-Students* ₮1.12½. *Blue Lion* ₮1.17¾, *Red double Shield* ₮1 22¾, and *Red 3-Students* ₮1.37¼.

8-lbs.—550 pieces ; *Blue Lion* ₮1.38¼, *Dewhurst Eagle* X.X. ₮1.51, and *Painted 3-Students* ₮1.65¾/66.

Drills.—*English*, 14-lbs.—390 pieces ; *Black Flag Chief* ₮1.50, *Britannia* ₮2.59/59¾, and *Old Man Head* ₮2.70.

15-lbs.—180 pieces *Running Deer* ₮2.21¾/22¾.

Sheetings.—*English*, 14-lbs.—400 pieces ; *Lion and Cloud* ₮2.38½/39, and *Old Man Head* ₮2.66½/67.

Jeans.—*English*, 8 lbs.—740 pieces ; *Peacock* ₮1.22¾/23¼, *Two Squirrel* ₮1.80½/80¾

At *Kin-ming*, this forenoon—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—3,400 pieces ; *Red Lion* ₮1.51½, and *Red Ram* ₮1.58/58½, *Silver Lion* ₮1.58¾/60¾, *Red Horn* ₮1.62½/63.

9.12-lbs.—350 pieces ; *Red Elephant* ₮1.57½.

12-lbs.—360 pieces *Blue Eagle* ₮2 25¾/26¾.

White Shirtings.—72-reed, 300 pieces ; *Blue Crocodile* No. 350 ₮1.81/82½, *Gold Crocodile* No. 101 ₮1 95.

Sheetings.—*English*, 14-lbs.—480 pieces ; *Blue Ram* ₮2.28¼, and *Man Horse and Bow* ₮2.38¾/39.

At *Pao-shun*, this afternoon—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—7,000 pieces ; *Lion on Bale* ₮1.52¾/53, *Green Lion* A. ₮1.63¾, *Dewhurst Eagle*, ₮1.69¼, ditto X.X. ₮1.72¾/73, and ditto X.X.X. ₮1.69/69¼.

10-lbs.—250 pieces O.O. ₮1 88½.

11-lbs.—250 pieces O.O.O. ₮2.18/18½.

11¾-lbs.—300 pieces *Blue Horse* A.A. ₮2.38.

12-lbs.—450 pieces do. B.B. ₮2.34¼/34½, and *Blue Sun* ₮2.35½/36¼.

WOOLLENS.

Auctions—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White	Purple	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt. Mid. ,,	Sales. Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
E-wo, 14th instant.													
Camlets, Man & Horse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, Wild Boar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	.....	.....	... ..	... ..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Long Ells, H.D.B...	4.94/96	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
S. St'pes, Sole. Ph'nix	0.42.7	.....	0.41	0.42.4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	18	.....	24	6	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
,, Horse Head ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, Sheep, p.yd...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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YUEN-FONG, 15th inst.													
Camlets, S.S.G.p.pce.	9.80/85	10.01¾/02	9.72½/70	.....	10.03¼/03	...	10.00½	...	9.85	...	9.95/92½	9.62½/60	
Sales, pcs....	160	60	100	.....	20	...	10	...	10	...	20	20	400
,, G.G.M.,p.pc	10.02½	10.05	9.77½	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1.04	...	
Sales, pcs...	40	20	30	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	100
,, Nine Old Man	9.30	9.40	9.30	.....	9 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 82½	
Sales, pcs....	40	20	20	.....	10	...	...	...	...	..	...	10	100
Long Ells, G.G.L.,p.p.	5 35	.....	.....	.....	5 10	...	...	5.40	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	60	.....	.....	.....	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	100
Lasting, G.G.R.,p.pc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	9.20/17½	...	...	8.62½	
Sales, pcs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	180	...	...	20	200
,, Nine Old Man	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	7.10/15	...	...	7.60	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	80	...	...	20	100
S. S'pes, T.T.B. p. yd.	0.48/48¼	0.47¾/47.5	0.47¾	0.48/47¾	.....	0.48¾ / 0.48.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	96	12	48	12	.....	12	...	...	...	..	...	...	180
E-TEH-LEE, 16th inst.													
S. Stripes, H.H. p.yd.	.....	.....	.....	0.47.3½	.....	...	0.47½	...	...	...	0 51	...	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	30
,, Bats, p.yd....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
KE-CHONG, 19th inst.													
Camlets, R. R. p.pec.	8 17	.....	7.35/43	.....	8.47½/46	...	...	...	...	...	7.75	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	50	.....	30	.....	30	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	110
L'tings, No. 3 D'ble Dr.	.....	.....	5.62/67	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales pcs. ...	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
,, A. D'ble Dr.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	5.28/51	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	140
,, A.A. D'ble Dr.	.....	.....	5.60/64	.....	.....	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
,, X. 4 D'ble Dr.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	5.55	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	20	...	...	...	20
Cot. L'tings, U. 7 p.p.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	5.15	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	40
S. S'pes, X. 100 p.yd.	0.39 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
U. Cl'hs, S.S. p. yd....	.....	0.44	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
KIN-MING, 20th inst.													
Camlets, Elephant, p.p.	10.10/09	9.93/96	9.77½	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	10 00	9.21/31	
Sales, pcs....	50	20	20	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	10	30	130
,, Eagle	9.92	9.69/60	9.68	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.00	
Sales pcs. ..	30	20	10	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	60
,, Swan, p.p...	9.60	9 55/51	9.52	9.60	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.83/82½	
Sales, pcs....	60	20	20	10	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	130
,, Duck p.pc...	9.33/36	9.02½	9.26	.....	.....	8.51	...	...	...	...	...	8.46	
Sales, pcs....	60	20	20	.....	.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	20	130
,, Cock, p.p ...	9.04	7.86	8.31	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	8.19	...	7.76	
Sales, pcs....	30	10	10	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	70
,, Parrot, p.pc.	8.69/68	7.00	7.49	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.38	
Sales, pcs....	30	10	10	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	60
Long Ells, Tiger, p.p.	5.03/04	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Lastings, Tiger, p.p.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	9.26/27½	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	200
,, Elephant p.p.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	7.71/69	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	100
S. S'pes, C.P.H. p.yd.	0.46.6/46.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.45.2½/45.1	
Sales, pcs....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	120
JIN-KEE, 15th inst.													
Camlets, U.U. p. pc...	9 49	9.59	9.20	9.42	9.17/59	...	...	...	...	9.20	9.25	...	
Sales, pcs. . .	20	10	10	10	20	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	90
,, Dove, p.p...	8.96	.....	8.76/79	8.97	8.92	...	...	...	...	...	8.79	8 59	
Sales, pcs. ...	20	.....	20	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	80
Long Ells, U.U.p.p...	5.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
S.S'pes, Gold Starp.yd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
NE-KEE, 19th inst.													
S. Stripes, B.T.I. p.yd	0.44.2½/44.4	.....	0.43.4	0.44	0.43.9	0.48.5 / 0.43.3	0.45.6½ / 0.45.6	0.46 / 0.46.4½	0.43.5½	0.42.9	0.50.5½ / 0.50.4½	0.43.3½/42.1	
Sales, pcs....	108	.....	12	6	6	18	12	18	6	6	12	42	240
,, B.T.I. p.yd.	0.35.5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	...	...	....	0.34.6	
Sales, pcs....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	...	...	....	6	12
PAO-SHUN, 20th inst.													
Camlets, S.S. Monster	8.29	6.71	7.25/7.22	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	7.71	6.71/70	
Sales, pcs....	40	10	70	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	10	20	150
,, S.S.S. M'ter.	8.60	.....	.....	8.83	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Sales, pcs....	20	.....	.....	10	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Lasting, A. Monster..	.....	5.52	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	5.77/78	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	180
,, A.A. Monster	.....	.....	5.88	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
,, B. Monster..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
U. Cloths No. 400 ...	.....	0 47¾	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
,, No. 500	.....	0.52½	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ..	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
,, No. 600	.....	0.57½	.....	.....	.....	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sp. Stripes, R R. M'ter	0.40.5/40.6	0.29.9	0.39.8	3.99	.....	...	...	45.5/45.6	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	54	12	18	18	.....	...	...	12	..	...	...	...	114

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QUOTATIONS—Duty Paid.		T.m.c.		T.m.c.	Duty. Tls. m. c.
G. E. Grey Shirtings—					
6-lbs 39-in 38½-yds.....nom	℔ pc.	0.9.0	to	1.0.2½	
7-lbs	,, ,,	1.0.5	,,	1.3.5	
8¼ to 8½-lbs.....	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.7.5	
D. Eagle and XX	,,	1.6 6	,,	1.7.0	
9 to 9¼-lbs .....nom	,,	1.6.5	,,	1.9.0	
9¾ to 10-lbs.	,,	1.7.0	,,	2.4.5	
Dewhurst's, Best	,, ,,	2.2.0	,,	.....	
11 to 12-lbs English 36 in..	,,	2.0.5	,,	2.5.0	
12-lbs American 32/56 in...	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.7.5	0.0.8 per pce.
G. E. White Shirtings—					
40-yds 36-in 56-rd.....	℔ pc.	1.2.5	,,	1.3.5	
60-reed.....	,,	1.3.0	,,	1.5.0	
64 ,, ...	,,	1.3.5	,,	1.9.0	
64 ,, Best and 66-reed ...	,,	1.8.0	,,	1.8.7½	
72 to 80-reed	,,	1.8.0	,,	2.4.0	
Best	,,	2.1.0	,,	3.4.0	
Drills, Am. 40-yd 30-in 14-lbs	℔ pc.	2.4.0	,,	2.8 5	
English, ,, 14 to 15-lbs ...	,,	1.3.0	,,	1.9 0	
,, Good to Finest	,,	1.8.0	,,	2.8 5	0.1.0 ,,
Dutch, 14 to 14½-lbs...nom	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.4.0	
Jeans, Dh., 30-yd. 30in 8½-lbs	℔ pc.	1.5.0	,,	1.8.0	
English, ,, 8 to 8¼-lbs	,,	1.3.0	,,	1.9.0	0.0.7½ ,,
American ,, Beaver, nom.	,,	2.0.0	,,	... ..	
Sheetings—					
Am., 40yd. 36/38in. 14lb. nom.	℔ pc.	2.2 5	,,	2.9.0	
Eng., ,, ,, 14 to 16lb.	,,	1.5.0	,,	2.8.0	0.0.8 ,,
T-Cloths—					
6-lbs 24-yd 32-in Ord., nom	℔ pc.	0.7.5	,,	1.0.0	
7-lbs ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	0 8.5	,,	1.0.0	
6-lbs Mexican.....	,,	.....	,,	none	0.0.4 ,,
7-lbs ,, ...	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.3.5	
7-lbs Mexican Special chops	,,	1.2.5	,,	1.7.5	
8 to 8½-lbs.....	,,	1.2.7½	,,	1.9.0	
Better kinds and XX nom.	,,	1.6.5	,,	2.0.0	0.0.8 ,,
Handkerchiefs—					
Blue, 28 to 32-in	℔ doz.	0.3.7	to	0.5.7	
Brown .....nom	,,	0.3.6	,,	0.4.0	0.0.2½ per doz.
Spotted Shirtings—White.	℔ pc.	1.8.0	,,	2.0.0	0.1.0 per pce.
Dyed, nom	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.3.0	0.1.5 ,,
Brocades—White, 40-yd ...	,,	1.8.5	,,	2.0.0	0.1.0 ,,
Dyed	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.4.5	0.1.5 ,,
Damasks—Dyed, 40-yd, nom	,,	2.2.5	,,	3.5.0	0.2.0 ,,
Gentian Shirtings .....nom	,,	1.8.5	,,	2.2.5	0.1.5 ,,
Chintz—Assorted 28in. 28yds.	℔ pc.	0.9.0	,,	1.5.0	
Blue	,,	0.9.5	,,	1.1.0	
Brown.....nom	,,	0.9.5	,,	1.1.0	0.0.7 per pce.
Scarlet	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.2.5	

QUOTATIONS—Duty Paid.		T.m.c.		T.m.c.	Duty. Tls. m. c.
Printed Twills—24.25 yds	℔ pc.	1.2.5	to	1.6.0	
50/52 ,,	,,	2.5.0	,,	3.1.5	0.0.7 per 30 yd.
Special ...	,,	3.5.0	,,	3.8.0	
Turkey Reds—					
24-yd 1½ to 3-lbs. 32-in, nom	℔ pc.	0.6.0	,,	1.3.5	
Best	,,	1.4.5	,,	2.5.0	0.1.5 per pce.
Velvets—Black, 22-in...nom	℔ yd.	0.1.0½	,,	0.1.5	0.1.8 per pce.
Velveteens—Black, 18-in ...	,,	0.1.0	,,	0.1.4½	
26-in ...	,,	0.1.5	,,	0.1.7½	0.1.5 ,,
Blue Denims .....nom	,,	0.0.3	,,	0.0.4	5 per cent. ad. val.
Dimities—12-yd 37-in.....	℔ pc.	0.9.0	,,	1.2.0	
41-in.....	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.6.0	0.0.6½ per pce
Muslins—12-yd 42-in.....	,,	0.4.5	,,	0.6.0	0.0.3½ ,,
Yarn—Cotton—Nos. 28/32.	,,	67.0.0	,,	78.0.0	
,, 16/24, nom	,,	51.0.0	,,	62.5.0	0.7.0 per pol
Camlets—English, SS Scarlet	℔ pc.	8.2.0	,,	.....	
GG ,,	,,	10.2 5	,,	... .	
SSG ,,	,,	9.7.5	,,	.....	
HDB nom.	,,	8.7.5	,,	.....	0.0.5
CPH	,,	10.1.0	,,	.....	
Dutch, 33 to 2 4 in nom.	,,	15.0.0	,,	18.0.0	
Do. 37-in.....	,,	17.2.5	,,	22.0.0	
Medium & Broad Cloths ...	℔ yd.	0.6.0	,,	1.4.0	
Spanish Stripes, Assorted...	,,	0.3.0	,,	0.5.5	
,, HH ,,	,,	0.5.2	,,	.....	
,, HDB Se'let, nom.	,,	0.4.7	,,	.....	0.1.2
,, TTB ,,	,,	0.4.7¾	,,	.....	
,, BTI ,,	,,	0.4.4¾	,,	.....	
,, CPH ,,	,,	0.4.6¾	,,	.....	
Long Ells—					
Scarlet, 24-yd GG.....	℔ pc.	5.2.7½	,,	.....	
,, ,, HH ...nom.	,,	5.1.0	,,	.....	
,, ,, CPH	,,	5.0.1	,,	.....	
,, ,, UU	,,	5.0.2	,,	.....	
,, ,, HDB.....	,,	4 9.7½	,,	.....	
,, ,, V ..... nom.	,,	5.0 5	,,	.....	
,, ,, Dove ... ,,	,,	5.0.0	,,	.....	0.0.4½
,, ,, Sundries ,,	,,	3.5.0	,,	5.4.0	
Assorted, HH	,,	nom.	,,	.....	
,, CPH	,,	,,	,,	.....	
,, GG.....	,,	,,	,,	.....	
,, UU	,,	,,	,,	.....	
Lastings, 30-yd	℔ pc.	5.0.0	,,	9.5.0	
Crape Lastings, 30-yd nom	,,	2.7.5	,,	6.5.0	0.0.5
Crape Lustres .... ,,	,	.....	,,	.....	
Plain Lustres, Black.....	,,	2.7.5	,,	3.4.0	
Orleans—Figured, 30-yd ...	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.7.5	0.2.0 per pol.
Special Colors & Patterns	,,	2.5.0	,,	3.3.0	

Per Chang of 141 inches.

METALS.		Quotations. T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Japan Copper—Tiles, best ....per picul		13 5.0	@	14.0.0
,, Ore		13 5.0	,,	14 0.0
Quicksilver—American in flasks of 75-lbs. net		63.0.0	,,	.....
Tin Plates—Parson's... .....per box		4 4 0	,,	4.5.0
Other brands...	,,	3.6.0	,,	3.7.0
Decorated	,,	6.0.0	,,	8.0.0
Steel, Plain ..... per picul		2.7.0	,,	2.8.0
Bamboo..	,,	3.2.0	,,	3.2.5
Tin, Fong Hing	,,	40.0.0	,,	nom.
Fok Chok	,,	37.0.0	,,	38.0.0
Sok-kong and other brands	,,	37 0.0	,,	38.0.0
Pig Iron, Gartsherrie No. 1 ....per ton		23 0.0	,,	23.5.0
,, No. 3	,,	20.5 0	,,	21.0.0
Common brands.....	,,	19.0.0	,,	20 0.0
Iron Wire, Nos. 11 a 21 .... .per picul		3.3.5	,,	3.4.0
,, ,, 14 a 25	,,	3.7.5	,,	3.8.0
,, ,, 18 a 25	,,	3.8.0	,,	3.8 5
Iron - Nail Rod—				
Dawes' Best ....per picul		2.2 0	,,	2.2.5
Staffordshire	,,	2 1 0	,,	2.1.5
Belgian, ordinary.....	,,	1.9 5	,,	.....
,, Sohiers	,,	2.0.0	,,	.....
English—Bar.....	,,	1.7.0	,,	1.9.0
Belgian ,, ...	,,	1.7.0	,,	1.8.0
Swedish ,, ...	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.8.0
Lead—				
I.B and Enthoven.....	,,	5.2.5	,,	5.3.0
Other brands	,,	5.1.5	,,	5.2.5

SUNDRIES.		Quotations. T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Sugar—				
White, Canton, No. 1 .....per picul		4.7.0	@	4.9.0
,, ,, ,, 2	,,	4.4 0	,,	4 6 0
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	3.9 0	,,	4.0.0
White, Swatow, No. 1	,,	4 9 0	,,	5.1.0
,, ,, ,, 2	,,	4.5.0	,,	4.7.0
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	4 0 0	,,	4.1.0
Brown, Canton, Best.....	,,	3.0.0	,,	3 2 0
,, ,, Common.....	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.9.0
,, Swatow, Best.....	,,	3.1.0	,,	3.3.0
,, ,, Common.....	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.0 0
Pelter- Black	,,	14 7.0	,,	15 0.0
White	,,	25.0 0	,,	27.0.0
Rattans- Common	,,	2.7 0	,,	3.0.0
Best	,,	3 2 0	,,	4.2 0
Sapan Wood.....per picul		2.2.0	,,	2.5.0
Sandalwood, South Sea	,,	4.5.0	,,	5 4.0
Timor	,,	5 2.0	,,	7.0.0
Malabar	,,	16 0.0	,,	18 0.0
Window Glass—				
Good assortments .. ..per box		2.2.0	,,	2.3.0
Matches—				
Swedish Safety, Red and Black Dip..per case		12.5.0	,,	17.5.0
Phosphor	,,	13 0.0	,,	14.5.0
Paraffine	,,	14.0 0	,,	19 0.0
Japanese	,,	10 5.0	,,	13.0.0
Vienna Brilliant .....p. 25 gross		16.0.0	,,	19.0.0
Kerosene—Devoe's .....per case		1.4.0	,,	.....
Flint Stones ..... per picul		0.5.5	,,	0.6.5
Cotton—Shanghai, best.....	,,	11.3.0	,,	.....
Compook ,, ...	,,	11.5.0	,,	.....
Rice—Shanghai ....p. 150 cat.		2 5.0	,,	2.8 0
Chinkiang.....	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.5.0
Hides—Cow .... per picul		11.0.0	,,	11.3.0

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Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 19th December, 1887, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 288 to 293, both numbers inclusive.

Goods.	Re-Exports and their Destinations.																
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Pakhoi.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Hiogo.	Yokohama.	Corea.	Total.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings ‡ ..... Pcs	6 380	510	10,070	1,410	3,170	19,415	3.800	26,740	600	600	...	...	...	...	...	13 600	...
T-Cloths, 32-in. ..... ,,	400	300	685	320	...	1,377	10,415	5,975	300	780	...	...	...	...	...	1,750	...
,, 36-in. ..... ,,	610	...	50	...	60	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...
White Shirtings ..... ,,	850	160	960	630	200	6,810	2,000	17,643	200	150	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...
Drills, English & Dutch ..... ,,	...	165	480	45	...	825	1,325	3,810	180	30	...	...	...	...	...	345	...
,, American ..... ,,	300	15	210	30	...	825	150	3,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	...
Jeans, English & Dutch ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.200	2,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
,, American ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Sheetings, English ..... ,,	...	...	34	120	30	540	2,160	1 060	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...
,, American ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	12,230	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	...
Dyed Shirtings ..... ,,	...	...	450	...	...	1,334	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, White ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, ,, Dyed ..... ,,	...	50	100	...	...	40	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Damasks, Dyed ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintzes ..... ,,	190	...	360	...	...	1,140	50	833	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	360	...
Printed T-Cloths ..... ,,	...	...	60	...	...	50	150	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Printed Twills ..... ,,	...	...	80	80	...	160	80	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	160	...
Turkey Red Shirtings ..... ,,	200	...	420	50	50	872	3,428	1,097	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	600	200
Velvets ..... ,,	...	...	30	24	...	179	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...
Velveteens ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Handkerchiefs ..... Doz	...	...	800	200	540	1,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...
Muslins ..... Pcs.	...	...	200	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dimities ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Shirtings & T-Cloths... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn, Bombay ..... Pcls.	...	...	...	...	3	...	2,022	2,409	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, English ..... ,,	...	...	3	...	513	642	75	1,353	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes ..... Pcs	36	48	126	18	54	294	204	168	...	84	12	...	...	...	...	138	...
Medium and Broad Cloths .. ,,	12	24	30	...	...	204	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	..
Camlets ..... ,,	30	150	90	90	100	860	10	170	...	160	360	...	...	...	...	280	80
Long Ells ..... ,,	20	40	220	120	140	860	...	40	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	220	...
Lastings ..... ,,	20	...	60	...	80	1,068	30	20	...	..	60	...	...	...	...	340	...
,, Crape ..... ,,	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lastings, Cotton & Italians ... ,,	130	40	1,093	...	73	1,713	2,180	7,049	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	560	40
Lustres, Plain ..... ,,	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Figured Orleans ..... ,,	...	.	460	40	...	110	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Lustres, Crape .. .. ,,	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs ..... Pcls.	64	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod ... . ,,	...	...	1.512	...	107	12	134	273	...	42	...	42	...	...	...	...	...

Goods.	Total Deliveries.			Total Imports.			Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns, of 1st July, 1887.	
	As above.	For Year from 1st Jan., 1887.	Against last year same term.	For the week.	For Year from 1st Jany. 1887.	Against last year same term.	*At date Estimated.	Against 26th Dec., 1887.
Grey Shirtings † ..... Pcs.	86,295	5,692,241	5,333,936	242,166	4,985,794	5,345,469	607.415	1,053,600
T-Cloths, 32-in. ..... ,,	22,302	1,355,344	1,349,900	59,773	1,360,546	1,326.853	257.477	246,180
,, 36-in. ..... ,,	1,200	133,931	131,539	13,605	341,444	338.707	171,007	180,630
White Shirtings ..... ,,	32.103	1,601,169	1,513,789	61,810	1,578,034	1,493,562	231.761	309,350
Drills, English and Dutch ,,	7.205	406,320	321,232	21,615	352.621	435.408	56,157	125,990
,, American ..... ,,	5.225	474,513	613,827	3,000	453.450	623,245	5,359	38,620
Jeans, English and Dutch ,,	3,810	187,120	131,774	12,331	245,147	131.044	71.480	22,490
,, American ..... ,,	1,040	34,700	26,030	.....	40,600	58.650	17,209	40,160
Sheetings, English ..... ,,	4,750	407,059	264,777	48,460	618,982	223,900	204,744	40.700
,, Am. ..... ,,	15.750	1.288,506	1,470,309	16,190	1,285,416	1,310.883	146,005	115,000
Dyed Shirtings ..... ,,	2,424	121,605	99.990	2,198	122.258	129,319	13,582	31.200
Bro. & Spot. Shts., White ,,	.....	2,177	4,260	.....	996	5,990	109	1,500
,, ,, ,, Dyed... ,,	540	60,290	53,413	2,055	35,856	49,431	3,676	9,050
Damasks, Dyed..... ,,	.....	1,433	2,820	.....	484	927	.....	.....
Chintzes..... ,,	2,993	254,257	232,924	16,913	349,135	370,167	125,189	93,920
Printed T-Cloths ..... ,,	510	165,796	100,957	12,840	268,029	89,998	173,807	66,290
Printed Twills ..... ,,	640	93,906	83,896	5,701	53.412	116,645	30,082	106,020
Turkey Red Shirtings..... ,,	7,167	371.956	311.730	14,484	275.735	283,814	71,079	119,690
Velvets ..... ,,	353	38.736	40,073	2,254	34,987	48,951	18.535	25.520
Velveteens..... ,,	120	12 869	13,244	1,654	19,464	19,608	9.004	3,240
Handkerchiefs ..... Doz.	3.735	223,015	175,708	32,113	488,342	369,974	296,335	194,520
Muslins ..... Pcs.	300	199.895	165,570	5,196	131,515	203,467	38,976	102.770
Dimities..... ... . ,,	.....	2,200	3,408	.....	640	522	3,314	2,830
Indian S'tings & T-Cloths ,,	.....	2,400	.....	5,800	23,100	.....	33,650	.....
Cotton Yarn, Bombay..... Pcls	4,500	193 156	145,565	3,030	196,151	143,319	7,668	11.470
,, English ..... ,,	2,655			8,412				
Spanish Stripes..... Pcs.	1,182	43,006	43,916	1,500	37.638	63,933	18.069	25,200
Medium and Broad Cloths ,,	434	25.105	27,992	726	32,368	35,764	24,913	19,300
Camlets ..... ,,	2,320	126,897	105.893	6,000	134,317	113,393	32,596	20,200
Long Ells ..... ,,	1,700	82,709	79,637	4,140	82.500	86,648	9,143	13.860
Lastings ..... ,,	1,678	129,842	116,360	4 529	127.403	144,497	41,612	42,380
,, Crape .... ,,	40	1 868	1,739	100	1.640	1,379	790	920
Cotton Lastings & Italians ,,	12,918	518,171	386,622	37,855	634,923	338,634	183,394	75,770
Lustres, Plain .... ,,	20	3,820	3,509	180	7,815	7,923	.....	5.540
Figured Orleans ..... ,,	770	47,638	65.493	990	50,158	78,670	37,803	37.709
Lustres, Crape ..... ,,	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1.920	.....
Lead in Pigs..... .....Pcls	140	107,223	123.600	.....	118,801	141,915	17,843	.....
Iron—Nail Rod ..... ,,	2,122	184,571	187 521	5,040	195,246	263,441	87,131	.....

† Including *English* and *Dutch* 12-lbs.

‡ Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per *Achilles, Glengyle, Chingwo, Nestor, Antenor Flintshire,* and *Sutlej.*

Import Cargoes declared this week: *Oopack, Menelaus, Tartar, Cyclops, Priam, Mirzapore, Bayern,* and additionals per *Malwa, Patroclus* and *Melbourne.*

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COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

22nd December, 1887.

Exchange.—On London—Telegraphic Transfer, 4s. 3⅝d. Bank Bills, demand, 4s. 4¼d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 4½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 4s. 4¾d. *a* 4s. 4⅞d.; 6 months' sight, 4s. 5d. *a* 4s. 5⅛d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 4s. 4⅞d. *a* 4s. 5d.; 6 months sight, 4s. 5⅛d. *a* 4s. 5¼d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 5.45; Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 5.57 *a* 5.58; 6 months' sight, 5 60 *a* 5.61. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 93. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 27⅜; Private Bills, 3 days, sight 28⅛. On Bombay—Telegrapic Transfers, Rs. 395; Calcutta, Rs. 305. Bullion—Gold Bar, Pekin, 98 touch, ₩223.00. Silver Bars, ₩111.20. Mexican Dollars, ₩72.725. Copper Cash, 1,400. Native Interest, maca 1.00.

SHARES.

Shanghai, 21st December, 1887.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Cash shares have changed hands at 150 per cent. premium, and on time business has been done at 154 per cent. premium for the 31st current, and 157 per cent. premium for 31st March. The market closes quiet, with a few shares obtainable at 150.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld.—Shares have been sold at $90.

Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld.—Business has taken place at ₩111.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.—Cash shares have been sold at $384 to $380, and a lot was placed at $395 for delivery on 30th April. There are sellers of cash shares at $380.

China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.—Business has been done at $77½ and $77 for delivery on the 31st current.

Pootung Wharf and Godown Co.—Shares are obtainable at ₩113½.

Perak Tin Mining Co.—One or two lots have been sold at $15 to $15½. Shares are wanted.

Hall & Holtz Co-Operative Co.—A few shares have been placed at ₩30.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up	Position per Last Report.			Last Dividend, &c.		Cash Quotations.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	Closing.
Bank.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co	60,000	$125	$125	3.900,000.00	$8.228 50	30 June 87	* £1½	29 Aug. 87	150 % prem.
New Oriental Bank Corp., Ld.	54,700	£10	£10	£115,002.7.2	.....	31 Mar. 87	* 3 %	13 Aug. 87	£11
Shipping.									
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ld. ...	1,000	₩100	₩100	.....	₩5,281.58	31 Mar. 87	‖ 3 %	11 Oct. 87	₩95
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co. ...	60,000	£10	£10	.....	£1,416.9.7	31 Dec. 86	† 5 %	20 July 87	₩33
Shanghai Shipping Co.....	150	₩1,000	₩1,000	.....	₩282.10	30 June 87	* 5 %	11 July 87	₩300 nominal.
China Shippers' Mutual S.N. Co.	50,000	£20	£13	£21,460.15.5	£3,807.12.7	31 Dec. 86	† 6 %	4 June 87	£10
Taku Tug and Lighter Co.	2,500	₩100	₩100	₩18,750.00	₩3,765.75	31 Dec. 86	* 6 %	12 July 87	₩160
Docks.									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	₩500	₩500	₩17,500	₩3,421.33	30 June 87	* 2 %	5 July 87	₩320
Feoting Dock Co.	950	₩100	₩100	₩1,900	₩769.29	30 June 87	* 5 %	5 July 87	131
Gas.									
Shanghai Gas Co.	2,000	₩100	₩100	₩57,000	₩543.74	31 Dec. 86	* 6 %	9 July 87	₩195
Compagnie du Gaz	500	₩100	₩100	₩17,967.07	₩76 65	31 Dec. 86	* 5½ %	6 July 87	157
Insurance (Marine.)									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited.....	24,000	$83.33	$25	$600,000.00	$245,240.04	30 Apl. 87	20 %	5 Sept. 87	$65
North-China Ins. Co., Ld.....	5,000	£200	£50	₩203,484.07	₩433,368.71	30 June 87	₩23.65	26 Apl. 87	₩260
Union In. Society of Canton Ld.	10,000	$250	$25	$675,000.00	$371,597.16	30 June 87	† 26 %	3 Nov. 87	$90
Yangtsze Insurance Ass'tion Ld.	8,000	£25	£25	₩85,000.00	₩159,858.28	31 Mar. 87	* 3½ %	21 July 87	₩111
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	$1,000	$200	$28,711.50	$110,771.29	31 Dec. 86	* 3 %	12 Oct. 87	$214
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	$250	$50	$230,000.00	$429,367.96	30 Sep. 87	† 10 %	11 Jan. 87	$72½
Straits Insurance Co., Limited..	30,000	$100	$20	$200,000.00	‡$1,572.00	30 June 87	* 5 %	30 June 87	$30
Insurance (Fire.)									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,000,000.00	$328,567.46	31 Dec. 86	† 55 %	7 Mar. 87	$380
China Fire In. Co., Limited ..	20,000	$100	$20	$612,500.00	$183,738.44	31 Dec. 86	† 30 %	3 Mar. 87	$77
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ld..	20,000	$100	$20	.....	$54,820.40	30 June 87		First year	$19
Singapore Insurance Co., Ld....	28,846	$100	$20	.. ...	$60,397.02	31 Dec. 86	4¼%	5 Apl. 87	$17
Wharfs.									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co...	2,867	₩100	₩100	₩87,589.75	₩151.26	31 Dec. 86	* 4½%	1 Sept. 86	₩152
Birt's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company ...	2,100	₩50	₩50	₩3,449.46	‡₩844.31	31 Oct. 87	* 3½ %	8 Dec. 87	₩23
Pootung Wharf & Godown Co..	2,300	₩100	₩100	₩12,000	₩1,463.22	31 Dec. 86	* 5 %	30 July 87	₩113½
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited...	17,000	$100	$100	.....	.....	.. ...	First year.		$133
Mining.									
Perak Tin Mining & Smelting Co.	5,000	$50	$50	.....	‡₩28,504.34	31 Dec. 86	None.		$15½
Sheridan Mining Co.....	2,800	₩100	₩100	.....	₩9,863.95	31 Dec. 86	‖ ₩6	10 Sept. 87	₩160
Cargo Boats.									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.....	1,000	₩200	₩200	₩9,300.65	.....	31 Dec. 86	* 2 %	3 Aug. 87	₩155
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co. ...	1,000	₩100	₩100	₩2,000	₩835 32	31 Dec. 86	* 2 %	17 Feb. 87	₩45
Miscellaneous									
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld..	6,000	£20	£20	£5,000.00	£1,765.10.9	31 Dec. 86	† 5 %	21 Apl. 87	£28¼
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld., New Shares	1,200	£20	£5	.....	.. ...	.....	5 %	21 Apl. 87	£8½
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld.	5,000	₩50	₩50	.. ...	₩1.961.41	31 Dec. 86	None.		₩12
Hall & Holtz Co-op'tive Co., Ld.	6,000	₩50	₩50	.....	₩2,460.31	28 Feb. 87	₩2½	2 May 87	₩30

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1882	₩ 60,000.00	₩ 60,000.00	₩ 100	7 %	Dec. & June.	₩105 nom.
Do. 1883	₩ 45,000.00	₩ 45,000.00	₩ 100	7 %	Do.	₩105 ,,
Do. 1885	₩ 30,000.00	₩ 30,000.00	₩ 100	7 %	Do.	₩105 ,,
China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures	£ 300,000	£ 272,000	£ 100	7 %	Quarterly	£105½
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1884 B	1,394,700.14	All.	$ 500	8 %	30th June.	$520
Do. do. 1884 C	$1,594,700.14	All.	$ 500	8 %	15th Oct.	$545
Do. do. 1885	$1,394,700.14	$464,700 14	$ 500	8 %	January.	$505 nom.
Do. do. 1886 E	S. ₩ 767,200.00	₩759,450.00	₩ 250	7 %	Mar. & Sept.	₩275

* For half-year. ‖ For quarter year. † For year. ‡ A deficit. § Reserve for equalization of dividends. (*a*) At credit of underwriting account.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

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